THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 234

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Shipbuilder Denies Fraud; French Crews at Morocco; Watch on Gas Chiselers

The World's Day—August 29, 1942

National: Kaiser Denies 'Black Market' Charge

In Los Angeles, Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, issued a statement denying that either he or anyone connected with his business had bought steel on the "black market," as charged by James C. Gruener, Office of Price Administration attorney. Mr. Kaiser's statement said: "We have not at any time paid prices in excess of those established and approved by Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration."

Tin cans for war use are to be collected by bottlers throughout the country under a plan disclosed in Philadelphia by Burton M. Parks of War Production Board offices.

Europe: French Ship Crews Reach Morocco

Crews of the Normandie, Touraine, and other French ships interned or sequestered in the United States have arrived at Casablanca, Morocco, Vichy dispatches announced.

Allied prisoners numbering 2,195 were claimed to have been taken by the Germans during the Dieppe commando operation Aug. 19.

Russian factories turning out planes and airplane motors increased their output between 7 and 8 per cent in August despite the loss of vast industrial regions, Moscow said.

New England: Gas Chiselers Trailed to Beaches

Campaign against the misuse of gasoline ration cards spreads to local beaches.

Bay State Socialist Party declines in membership.

50 shipyards are idle in New England but others hum with work.

Washington: Big Demands Due for Manpower

Filling manpower needs so far has been simple compared with the task ahead, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told the American Institute of Education. He hinted that changes may be needed in the draft law to take care of new demands.

Ellis Island investigations of 162 persons taken here from the exchange ship Gripsholm are nearing completion, reports Maj. Lemuel P. Schofield, Special Assistant United States District Attorney.

Canada: Steel Strike Looms Over Pay Issue

Steel workers' strike appeared likely in two of Canada's great producing plants on Monday unless wage increases were assured, despite an appeal from Prime Minister Mackenzie King and a warning that a stoppage would be a strike against the Government.

Meatless days for Canada were foreseen by Food Administration officials in Ottawa. In the event of heavy shipments of meat from North America to the Allied nations, Canada might decide to put limits on home consumption, they said.

India: 44 Casualties in Rioting in Patna

Policemen fired on a crowd of Indians rioting around a police station in Patna Province and killed six and injured 38, a Government communiqué reported.

Devadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times, was discharged by a Magistrate at his hearing on charges of violating the Defense of India regulations. The younger Gandhi was arrested Aug. 19 following publication of reports in his newspaper concerning the rioting which followed the "nonviolent civil disobedience" campaign started by his father.

China: Press Urges End of Unequal Treaties

End of unequal treaties for China was urged today—the 100th anniversary of the Chinese-British treaty of Nanking—by Ta Kung Pao, influential newspaper in Chungking.

The War:

Latest Developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Uniforms of Women in Navy: Even Raincoat Is Distinctive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—It should be easy to recognize a Wave from now on—even the regulation Navy blue raincoat rates a curved collar over peaked lapels to make their outfit different from any other uniform.

The Navy staged a fashion show today to present the first six Waves in official Navy blue uniforms designed by Mainbocher, designer of clothes for the Duchess of Windsor and other "best-dressed" women.

First Waves in uniform were Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, leader of the Navy women, and Lieut. Jean Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; Lieut. Elizabeth Reynard of Boston and New York; Lieut. (J. G.) Marion Enright, New York; Lieut. (J. G.) Virginia Carlin, Springfield, Mass., and Ensign Dorothy Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

The uniforms are smart, with short, six-gored skirt; trim, deep-V-yoked, one-button blouse (tucked back and front so the tail will stay in the skirt); and a coat which Mainbocher planned without pockets "to keep the women from filling them too full." He put side pockets in the skirt.

The hats are honeys. They just miss being saucy, include interchangeable Navy or white tops like Navy men's, and stitched rolled brim of Navy serge. Regular officer's insignia with silver eagle, fouled crossed anchors and silver U. S. shield shows at the front.

The women wear light blue stripes on their sleeves to show rank, but no shoulder boards. Corps device for each side of the jacket collar is an anchor imposed on a propeller.

Ties are abbreviated gob ties. The shirt collars didn't fit just right, but Mainbocher blamed that on the cut of the pattern and said the manufacturers could fix it.

Regulation clothes for WAVE wardrobes will include: Hat, Navy blue serge winter uniform, reserve blue (light like Eleanor) rayon summer or work uniform, white summer dress uniform (none of these this year), three victory blouses—one white, one reserve blue, one navy; raincoat and havelock (hood) which fits over the hat like a round top witches' bonnet of Navy serge; greatcoat of Navy Melton cloth; Low-heeled black calf shoes and over-the-shoulder handbag; (black pumps can be worn for dress). Hose are to be "convention length medium taupe, lisle or rayon not sheerer than four-thread." Gloves are plain black or white, leather or fabric, but short.

Uniforms for officers differ from uniforms for enlisted women first in buttons. Officers get gold buttons, enlisted women get black buttons and no stripes on the sleeves. Hat for the enlisted woman will be a six-section crown with wide stitched brim, Navy for winter, but white crown and blue brim for summer. Band on the enlisted hat will read "U. S. Navy" in gold. And the enlisted women will get only two shirts, where the officers get three. Their raincover will fit over the brim of the hat.

Hats for chief petty officers will include a fouled anchor in gold with "U. S. N." in silver imposed. Midshipmen of the Women's Reserve also will wear clothes like the commissioned women but have a hat device of a single gold anchor mounted on black fabric backing.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, August 29, 1942

Art, Music and Theater	7
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	12
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Pages	8, 9
Financial Pages	13-15
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	12
Successful Letter Writing	8
Theater Reviews and Timetable	4
The Home Forum	10
How to Enjoy God	
Women's Club Activities	4
Weekly Magazine Section	
Betrayal at Baku?	2
Little Ike Makes Good	3
Ah, the Heartbeats	4
"Japan Came Out"	5
My Education In the WPA	6
William Temple: Militant Christian	7
Driftwood and Spindrift in Boston Harbor	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Beating Back Mock Attack

Enemy parachutists driven from airport in Maine as battle rages from tip of Cape Cod to Vermont.

Mythical enemies engaged in theoretical attacks upon New England seacoast defenses, industries, and airports are slowly but surely being annihilated. Defense posts are well in hand and enemy parachutists attempting to gain control of Dow Field Airport in Bangor, Maine, have been driven off with heavy losses.

These were the reports flashing into local control stations observing the second-day maneuvers of New England's real and tangible "new army" engaged in a three-day struggle against mythical foes who suddenly appeared on theoretical battlegrounds for the first time yesterday in full force. Today, thousands of National Guardsmen were being deployed from Northern Vermont to the tip of Cape Cod to make certain by midnight tomorrow night, deadline for the campaign test, that New England is safe from the thrusts of saboteurs as well as armed invaders.

In the initial maneuvers, only the Service Command Federal forces took part. But when mythical parachutists landed at Dow Field and took temporary control, the 706th Military Police Battalion stationed at Augusta, Maine, rushed to the airport and drove the imaginary forces away, meanwhile making many captures.

The exact number of soldiers and guardsmen being deployed about New England today for the second-day tests was necessarily a military secret, although in Massachusetts it was learned that at least half of the 6,000 State Guardsmen are being engaged. In Vermont, the 34 State units, along with regulars at Fort Ethan Allen, stood ready to withstand a mythical invasion by land, sea, and air.

Early this morning State Guard units swung into action throughout the six States to engage in round-the-clock exercises that will not end until midnight Sunday. Red Cross units and Women Defense Corps also began their canteen service, transporting flying columns to one battlefront after another. The first call for missions went to Fort Devens and Fort Ethan Allen. A flying column from Fort Devens rushed to Littleton, Mass., to complete its mission in 40 minutes

Military police were having the most activity in preliminary skirmishes. A company was sent from the training camp at Niantic, Conn., to Providence, R. I.; another from Niantic to East Hartford, and a third from Athol, Mass., to Greenfield, Mass., to bolster local defenses. The effectiveness of the flying columns was attested at Dow Field.

Thus the tempo of defense activities increased as the halfway mark was reached this noon in the war games designed to give New England its first real test of the strength of its "new army."

Taking their cue from the tempo of war in Europe, Army officials have designed the three-day drill, it was stated today, to emphasize the protection of vital airfields, upon which modern defense is predicated. Regular Army officers are serving as umpires, who issued the warning to civilians: "If you see troops around in large numbers over the week end, don't be alarmed—these are only war games."

RAF Bombers Smash Nuremberg; German Wedge Cuts Into Stalingrad; 'Town Meetings for War' on the Way

Americans summoned to smash rumor plants, stop gossip, promote winning of the war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Office of Civilian Defense is today undertaking to put 8,000 cities and towns on a basis of complete war mobilization.

Acting through the American Municipal Association, it is asking every community of the United States to establish civilian war councils in an immediate effort to bring about full home-front participation in the war effort.

The first job of these councils will be to call town meetings for war all over the country to smash the rumor factory, stop gossip, and promote a better understanding of the war and how each citizen can do more than he is now doing to help win it.

"Town meetings for war," says Jonathan Daniels, Assistant Director of the OCD "can and will prove to be the most effective way the people can express their opinions, ask questions, hear authoritative statements about what the community is doing to further the war effort. It is the place where all the people may make suggestions for the common good; it is the really democratic way to develop every ounce of driving energy in the community to win the war."

Things to Be Done

The OCD is hoping for a wide response to its appeal for the early appointment of civilian war councils which are to be nonpartisan citizen committees representing the major civil and social groups of each community, and which are to be responsible for the following functions:

1. To advise and instruct the community how to act quickly and effectively in case of an emergency.
2. To assist in organizing the town meetings for war and the activities of the civilian war council and its constituent committees. To promote unity and help enlist the full co-operation of every individual in the community in every phase of the war effort.
3. To dispel apathy toward all essential measures required to implement national and international policy in the prosecution of the war.
4. To assist in every way possible in co-operating activities of local, state and federal boards.
5. To combat rumor, "fifth" and "sixth column" propaganda by giving the public adequate information to serve as a basis for intelligent, enlightened opinion.
6. To publicize adequately the community mobilization program and its activities and its relation to the broad national program.

Survey of Facilities

Under each civilian war council are to be 12 committees dealing with practical and specific phases of the community's mobilization in behalf of the war effort.

These committees will embrace inventory of productive facilities, labor supply and training, salvage, transportation, housing, recreation, welfare and child care, health and nutrition, conservation and consumer interest, retailers' committee, victory gardens and victory stamps and bonds.

As illustrations of the tangible

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press

Vyacheslav Molotoff W. Averell Harriman Winston Churchill

The Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, the United States diplomat, and the British Prime Minister stand at the Moscow Airport while the national anthems of the three Allies are played. In the background stands Marshal Shaposhnikoff, Chief of the Soviet General Staff. Picture was made during the visit of Mr. Harriman and Mr. Churchill to Moscow early in August.

British Widen Interest in Postwar Era; 'Peoples Mandate' Seeks Data on Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mount Holyoke College, announced today the organization of a hemisphere-wide campaign to determine the essentials of a lasting peace and to secure popular support for their adoption after the war.

This campaign will be initiated by the Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Co-operation on Sept. 6, the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Mandate.

It will be conducted under the supervision of the officers of the Committee, who include some of the outstanding women of the country. Officers are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary Chairman; Dr. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke, Chairman; Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mrs. Burton W. Musser, Mrs. Caroline O'Day and Mrs. Gerard Swope, Vice-Chairmen; Mrs. Ana Del Pulgar de Burke, Chairman for Latin America, and Miss Mabel Vernon, Director.

Dr. Woolley's Statement

The campaign was announced by Dr. Woolley in the following statement issued from the Mandate headquarters in Washington:

"Out of the tragedy of the present war must come a lasting peace. In the reconstruction and world reorganization that must be made the Americas will play a leading part.

"In the Western Hemisphere we have built up an Inter-American system based on equality of nations, liberty and peace, the only regional federation in the world today of free and independent peoples. The Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, said in a recent address that this American system may constitute a cornerstone in the world structure of the future. Peoples and governments must determine now the policies to be followed when the victory has been won.

"Therefore, the Peoples Mandate is starting work in all the American republics to help decide the essentials of lasting peace and to secure support for their adoption."

Radiocast On Sept. 6

On Sept. 6, Mrs. Burke will radiocast announcement of the campaign to all the other American republics. She will speak in Spanish on the program "Americanos Todos" radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mrs. Burke, who is the wife of the Chief of International Communications in the Department of State, is a native Chilean.

Miss Vernon, stated that the campaign will be conducted with

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S.-British Postwar Views

The first necessity for postwar settlement is a close understanding between America and Britain as to the pattern of the new order. How close the two peoples have come in their peace ideas is discussed by Mr. Van Kirk, who, as leader of an American church commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace, has just returned from a trip to Britain on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writer sets forth his impressions in four articles of which this is the first.

By Walter W. Van Kirk
Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America

Despite Pearl Harbor, the war is nearer home to the average Britisher than to the average American. The oceans to either side of America, while considerably shrunken by the development of air power, are still somewhat vaster in size than is the English Channel. Americans read about the guns of battle. The British hear the guns.

The cities of America's mainland have not been bombed, whereas London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bath, Coventry and Canterbury have been badly blitzed. The war, thus far, has been confined to our backyard. For the British the war is in the back yard in the front yard and overhead.

Despite this fact the shape of things to come moves ever closer from the periphery to the center of British concern. The now famous "Ten Point" program put forward by Anglican, Free Church and Roman Catholic leaders of England last September is eliciting an ever-increasing volume of discussion.

The Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility, under the chairmanship of Dr. William Temple, the newly enthroned Archbishop of Canterbury, has just issued a significant document entitled "The Christian Church and World Order." Just published, the first edition of this blueprint of tomorrow's world was quickly exhausted.

Looking Beyond Victory

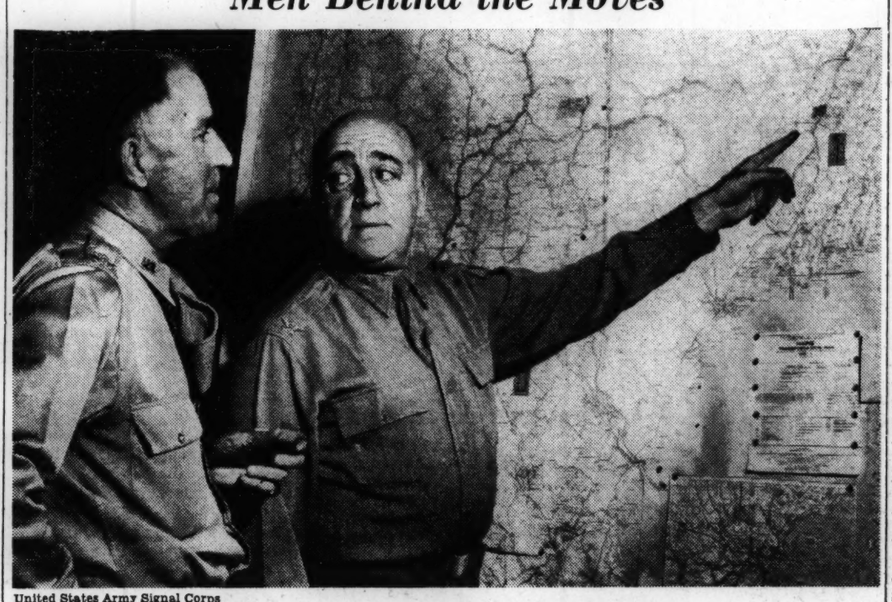
The National Peace Council is sponsoring a series of Peace Aims Conferences.

The Royal Institute on International Affairs, under the leadership of such competent authorities as Sir Alfred Zimmern and Prof. Arnold Toynbee, is working quietly but effectively on the problem of world order.

Organization popularly known as "Political and Economic Plan-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Men Behind the Moves



United States Army Signal Corps

Planning New England War Game Maneuvers

Behind the scenes in the New England War Games, Col. Philip R. Hayes, right, Chief of Staff and Assistant Director of War Games, and Col. Frank L. Purdon, Chief Umpire, plan another step in the maneuvers now being held. The games, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, will reach their climax tomorrow when thousands of troops and state guard units participate in final maneuvers.

Miss McAfee Stresses Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 29—Stressing the privileges of spaciousness and freedom of time in store during the coming student year at Wellesley College, and urging students to make the most of these privileges, Miss Mildred McAfee, President, in the blue and white uniform of Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, heading the WAVES, and fresh from crowded Washington, addressed what was probably a record student and faculty group at opening chapel services this morning.

More than 600 took advantage of "standing room only" as the seating capacity of 1,200 swelled to overflowing. Faculty, seniors, juniors, sophomores, and one of the largest groups of freshmen ever to enter Wellesley, craned necks and stretched to catch a glimpse of President McAfee who arrived just in time to address the assembled students.

Emphasizing crowded conditions in the nation's Capital, Lieut. Commander McAfee enjoined those at Wellesley to use their freedom of time and space to the utmost.

"Learn facts," she said. "Sometime they will come in useful, especially should you be faced by the challenge of an 'Information, Please' program. It isn't just enough to go about learning how to find something.

"Wartime demands have placed a greater responsibility on the women of this nation," she said. "Wars cannot be won on hearsay. One must know, and the government agencies are looking for the man and the woman who knows."

Introducing Dean Ella Keats Whiting, President McAfee called upon her to present the new faculty members. Later, Mrs. Theodore Haffenreffer, who is to represent the Board of Trustees in the administration of Wellesley College, during President McAfee's absence as head of the WAVES, also was presented.

Australian veterans battle Japanese in mangrove swamps of New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Striking into Germany's southeastern industrial region for the first time in many months, massive formations of RAF bombers carrying eight-ton bomb loads found targets during the night in the war factories of ancient Nuremberg.

The new RAF raids—third heavy air assaults on Germany in a week—claimed major attention at a time when news from the vital Russian and Southwestern Pacific fronts was meager. It was only known that on these two fronts severe fighting continued—in both cases mounting to climaxes.

The raid on Nuremberg, accompanied by a simultaneous raid on the coal-producing center at Saarbrücken, was a reminder to the Nazis that moving of war industries to the east would not permit them to escape the destruction of the Royal Air Force.

For while Nuremberg with its large tank factories and its equally large aluminum-processing plants is considerably farther away from RAF bases than the industries along the Rhine, they were not sufficiently distant to escape "saturation" or mass-formation bombing by the British.

Indirectly, such raids were felt on the Russian front where Soviet armies doggedly fought freshly reinforced German troops which nevertheless succeeded in driving a wedge through one point in the defenses around Stalingrad.

Soviet troops continued their own counter-attacks in the Rzhev sector on the Central Front, but in the Caucasus Berlin claimed that its troops had reached a point 40 miles southwest of Astrakahn, vital Russian lend-lease supply port on the Caspitan Sea.

Far to the east in the rain-soaked jungles and swamps of New Guinea, Australian Imperials and United States service troops fought Japanese seaborne invaders in heavy fighting which was said to be increasing in intensity.

No new information was forthcoming regarding the whereabouts of the Japanese squadron which the Navy Department in Washington announced earlier in the week had withdrawn after being heavily attacked by United States aircraft in the Solomon Island group.

Chinese troops continued their offensive against the Japanese in the Chuhsien sector, augmenting their possession of the city by capturing Changshutan, five miles to the east. This gave Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek control of some 220 miles of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

In the African theater of war, Axis bombers struck at Cairo and Alexandria during the night, while French fighter planes over French Morocco were reported to have shot down a British plane in that sector.

British submarines in the Mediterranean continued their campaign to intercept Axis supply shipments to the still dormant North African front, sinking a large tanker and a large supply ship and scoring torpedo hits on three other supply vessels.

RAF Hits Again:

Bombs Nuremberg And Saarbrücken

The Royal Air Force struck its second heavy blow in two nights at Nazi war industry Friday night with an assault by a "large force" of bombers—perhaps several hundred—at the cities of Nuremberg and Saarbrücken, both highly important military targets, the Air Ministry in London announced.

RAF bombers flew nearly 500 miles to reach Nuremberg, deep in Southern Germany, once a peaceful old City and now a center of Nazi war production. Saarbrücken, on the French border and only about 35 miles from Metz, is a rich coal and iron producing center.

An Air Ministry communiqué said 30 bombers failed to return from the mission. On the basis of average 5 per cent losses on similar large-scale raids in the past, this would put the number of participating planes at 600.

Nuremberg is the home of a large tank factory and has a large aluminum works manufacturing

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Waves Begin Getting Their 'Bearings' at Smith College Training Center

Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

First Women Officers in History of U. S. Navy Arrive at Northampton School

These girls are the "early birds" who will get their first taste, or "Sea Legs," of Navy routine ahead of the main body of 900 naval students who will arrive at the official opening of the school on Oct. 6. Left: First inspection of the initial group of Wave candidates, left to right, Lieut. Elizabeth B. Crandall, U. S. N. R. Executive Officer; Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, U. S. N. (retired), Commander of the School, and Lieut. Commander Wilson B. McCandless, First Lieutenant of the School. Second from left in the first line of rookies is Lieut. Frances L. Rich, daughter of Irene Rich, stage and screen actress. Center: On the porch of Capen House, where the new Waves will bunk from now on, Lieutenant Crandall welcomes the first Navy girl to register at the School, Lieut. (j. g.) Elinor Denton Rich of Quincy, Mass. The officer in uniform is Lieut. Commander McCandless. Right: The girls say it in song around the piano in the reception room of Capen House, with Lieut. (j. g.) Elspeth E. McKenzie of Yonkers, N. Y., as pianist.

Make-Up Not Major Concern Of Training Quincy Women

"They don't care what happens to their red fingernails. They go right to it. They work in dungarees, with a piece of oily waste sticking out of their pockets like an engineer."

That is the way nearly 100 women are taking to training for men's jobs in industry at vocational schools in Quincy, Mass., Arthur P. McLellan reported today.

As manager of the Quincy office of the United States Employment Service, Mr. McLellan and his staff select most of the women in training there. Quincy is one of the few spots in the State where women are being prepared to break into the better paying openings in factories.

Girls and mothers, typists and cooks are taking the courses. Many married women also are trying to return to industry or to make a start there. Much of their prospective work will be on war production.

"Their chances will grow as the men are absorbed into the military service," Mr. McLellan observed.

"A lot of the women leave the school shortly before the time comes for them to graduate, because of inducements offered by plants for immediate employment. They may "beat the gun" by a week or more, since even a partially trained woman is valuable.

"Then when we get looking for them to place them in a plant, we find they already have a job.

"My guess is that all these women in training can be placed.

"We have found jobs for quite a number in the Boston Gear Works and other plants. Not all plants, though, are ready to take on women as yet, because some special facilities have to be provided for them.

"These women are being made ready for jobs that have been handled by men up to now.

"Generally they are started in jobs at a rate of 55 to 65 cents an hour with opportunity for advancement.

"Sixty-five girls are being trained by the National Youth Administration in machine tool operations and the use of measuring devices such as gauges.

"The school is running two shifts, one from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., the second from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.

"The girls turn out a good deal of material which is being used in war production. It is not all just practice work.

"The age of these girls runs from 17 to 25. They are paid something like $25 a month while learning. The Federal Government supplies the money.

"The course runs about three months, though after a month or two a girl may become fairly qualified. They don't come out as all-around machinists by any means but as semi-skilled workers.

"Due to inability to procure machine tools, many of the modern automatic machine tools are not available, but basic training on lathes, drills, shapers and planers is offered.

"In addition 30 women are being trained in the Quincy Trade School, which is operated by the City under the State Department of Education and the United States Office of Education.

"Their ages go up to 55 years. They also are becoming machine tool operators. They don't get paid.

"They are putting in eight hours a day for 12 weeks for a total of 480 hours.

"Some of these women are selected by the Works Projects Administration, but when the WPA doesn't fill the openings, we do. We also select all the girls for the NYA school.

"It is probable that further expansion of this training will become necessary as the armed forces dip deeper among the employed men."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

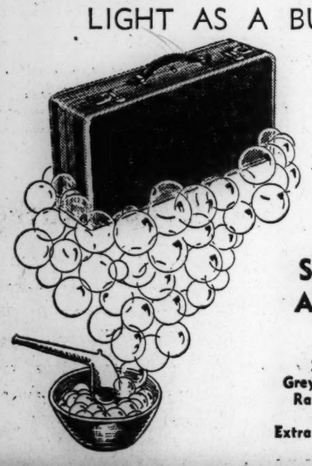
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ESTABLISHED 1776
372 BOYLSTON ST
WINSHIP Luggage
Again
ANOTHER NEW
WINSHIP CASE
LIGHT AS A BUBBLE



only 4 lbs.
SPECIAL AT 16.75
21-inch size
Grey Colonial fabric
Rawhide trimmed
Extra strong and rigid
W. W. WINSHIP
372 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
One Store Only Between Arlington and Berkeley Sts.

British Widen Control Over Power Supply

Foreign Trade Flashes

Controls of the British electricity supply industry have been extended substantially during recent months, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Regional Office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

The practice of granting arbitrary deferment from military service to certain age groups within the industry has been abandoned. New extensions of deferment would be approved only in cases of extreme necessity. A "comprehensive scheme of fuel rationing" is to be worked out and applied to gas, electric, and coal supplies, according to Mr. Smith.

Bicycles in Canada

Permissible production of bicycles in Canada has been placed at 150,000 units for 1942, an increase of 50 per cent compared with 1941. The action is designed to conserve automobiles.

Brazil Building

Building activity in Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil is relatively well maintained due to the continued industrial growth of the area. The large share of construction materials produced domestically will tend to offset restricted importations from the United States, it is believed.

Bermuda Potato Crop

Loss of a large portion of this year's potato crop in Bermuda due to blight and excessive rains has caused the Government to lift the embargo against importation of potatoes, and Parliament has allotted funds to purchase more spraying equipment. Consideration is being given to compel farmers to spray their potatoes. A variety of potato new to Bermuda is being grown experimentally to test its blight-resistant qualities.

Wartime Controls

British optimism regarding the outcome of the war finds expression in widespread interest in domestic postwar problems. Wartime economic controls must be retained for a considerable period after the war, it is apparently agreed rather generally.

Peru's Rice Crop Off

Peru's 1942 rice crop is officially estimated at from 55,000 to 60,000 tons compared with the record crop of about 100,000 tons for 1941. Insufficient water and unfavorable climatic conditions adversely affected the yield this year.

Rationing in Britain

Consumer rationing in Great Britain has limited consumption for leather footwear and other apparel to about 50 per cent of the prewar figure, but coupon allotments call for more goods than are being produced.

Sewing Machine Ban

The manufacture of any domestic sewing machine, part, or cabinet is prohibited in Canada except by written permit from the Controller of Supplies.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer today with gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and remaining New England States: Slightly warmer today.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:25 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:11 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Monday, 3:34 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:54 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:52 p. m.

Bunks and Early Reveille New to the 'Poor Rich Girls'

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 29—Spending their first night in double-decker bunks at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College, the brand new WAVES of the Navy had their introduction to reveille at 6:15 o'clock this morning.

Four former college deans, a Representative's daughter, the daughter of an actress, seven teachers, and approximately 20 holders of impressive college degrees rubbed their eyes, remembered they were "in the Navy now," and hustled into their clothes to begin their first official day at the training school.

While the girls will start promptly to master the fundamentals of marching and drill, they will not be required to salute their superiors until arrival of their uniforms, which are expected the first of the week.

Shears Due for Long Bobs

Meantime a few long bobs will have to submit to the shears or be rolled neatly in an up-do, for Navy regulations require that hair shall not touch the collar.

Capen House, where the Waves are quartered on the Smith campus, is still barren of furnishings in the girls' rooms except for the two-decker bunks. The furniture is expected to arrive any minute now.

Youngest of the girls to arrive so far is 23-year-old Rosa Miller Hobbs, an ensign, the daughter of Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama. She has a brother in the Naval Training School in New York.

Lieut. Francis L. Rich, daughter of Irene Rich, dramatic actress of the screen and radio, sped to Boston by plane and from there took the train to Northampton. She arrived with a mink coat over her arm and was promptly on the receiving end of a barrage of quips concerning her pessimism over New England weather.

Such accoutrements as fur coats and private cars will promptly be returned to civilian life, once the girls are supplied with their uniforms and get into the official routine of Navy life.

Quincy Girl's First Job

Lieut. (j. g.) Elinor Rich of Quincy, in honor of her status as the very first Wave to register at the school, was appointed "officer of the day" at the dormitory last night. She was to be on duty for 24 hours, checking comings and goings at Capen House. This did not mean a sleepless night, however, as a special bed was placed near the telephone by which she was stationed.

Typical of the alacrity with which these girls have answered the Navy's call was the quick getaway of Lieut. (j. g.) Martha E. Donaldson of New York City, who was sworn into the Navy at 3 p. m. on Thursday afternoon. She was ordered to report to the Naval Training School within 12 hours, and hopped immediately into her car, arriving in Northampton at 11:30 that night.

Promptly upon arrival and assignment to their bunks in Capen Hall, the new Waves changed from nifty high-heeled pumps into sensible walking shoes, more suitable for the marching and drill into which they were promptly initiated.

Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, U. S. N. (retired), said that "it will be four months at least before any of these women will be able to replace men in the Navy."

Even though these Waves have probationary commissions, they will be dropped from the officer training school if they are unable to keep up their grades.

This preliminary training program will prepare this selected group of women to serve on the staff of the Training School at Smith College when it opens officially on Oct. 6, and also in branch procurement offices throughout the country.

First Woman Crossing Tender

Associated Press

Hanging the Lanterns as Dusk Falls

In Nashua, N. H., the Boston & Maine Railroad's first woman crossing tender tends the gates at the Hollis Street crossing. Mrs. Andrea L. Hogan, mother of three boys, was formerly a railroad accounting department employee who resigned to be married. The gates which she tends on the 3 to 11 p. m. shift operate by compressed air. Her post is in a lofty tower where she looks over the railroad tracks and three sets of gates. At dusk she hangs lighted lanterns on the gates.

Bay State Socialist Party Dwindles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Socialist Party has declined in membership, partly because of its aloofness from the war, until now it has no more than approximately 100 dues-paying members in all Massachusetts, Leon Arkin, New England manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, declared here today.

Crediting the Communist Party with perhaps 1,000 members in the State, Mr. Arkin said that the Communists had experienced much loss of influence and were trying with only partial success to make a comeback. What hurt the Communist Party was its flop to Hitler when Stalin signed with him, and then the party's backflop when Hitler attacked Stalin.

As a former Socialst and longtime observer of the radical movement here, Mr. Arkin is regarded among radicals as one of the best posted men in New England on the left wing parties.

The war has cost the Socialist Party two of its outstanding figures in Massachusetts, both as it happened unique as among the very few "silk stockings" in American Socialism.

Professor Coolidge Goes

Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge, lecturer in chemistry at Harvard University, was the second to go. Professor Coolidge served four terms on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. About a year ago he left the Party because of its stand on the war.

"I still think the reasons we had for being opposed to war are good reasons, but the threat of our being conquered by Hitler is so much greater as to make these objections unrealistic," Professor Coolidge said today.

"We have to win the war to have a chance for democratic Socialism to make progress."

Professor Coolidge added that he felt the split and disunity in the radical movement made it improbable it would ever become effective as a political organization.

Also he deemed that the traditional Socialist classing of the Republican and Democratic Parties as entirely alike had become outdated. He believed that within the Democratic Party the New Deal, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, had developed genuine liberal tendencies. He felt liberals had more chance of achievement by working with that wing than going it independently.

These other reasons, he noted, had also led him to retire from the Socialist Party. He is now New England chairman and national treasurer of the Union for Democratic Action, a new liberal organization formed a year ago. One of its first aims is winning the war.

Two years ago Alfred Baker Lewis, for 16 years secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, resigned. He refused to accept another term because he could not conscientiously support the isolationist policy of Norman Thomas, the party's national leader.

Mr. Lewis is a descendant of Miles Standish and Governor Bradford. By profession he is a lawyer, but he gave up the law for the Socialist movement. He balked when his party stood out against giving aid to the Allies resisting Hitler. He told his last State convention that without American economic aid the dictators would win the war. He has now moved away from Massachusetts to New York.

Thomas Is Pacifist

"Norman Thomas, spokesman for the Socialist Party, is still against the war on account of his pacifist views," said Mr. Arkin.

"Before we went into the war, he took the opposition that it didn't matter what capitalist system was in control in Europe, whether the capitalism of Germany or the imperialism of Great Britain. Whichever it was, we didn't have to fight for it.

"The Socialist Party in Massachusetts used to have a dues-paying membership of around 1,200. Alfred Baker Lewis was the backbone of the party in the State.

"Professor Coolidge was a great influence financially and otherwise. Incidentally, his mother is very prominent in the Berkshire Music Festival.

"Party splits prior to the war also had much to do with loss of members. The Jewish Daily Forward, for instance, withdrew its affiliation because of Norman Thomas seeking to collaborate with the followers of Leon Trotzky, who are known as the Trotzkyites, and with the Communists. Several big organizations long in the party similarly stepped out.

"As for the Communists, they lost a great deal when Hitler and Stalin made their pact. Many of the influential Communists were ashamed and pulled out. American Communists came to be regarded as "stooges" for Russia, doing as they were directed by Moscow. If they were told to be against the war they were and if for it, they were.

"Their influence is not what it was, though they are probably making more noise than ever before because they are waving the flag higher than anybody else."

Mr. Arkin's estimate of the Socialist Party membership in Massachusetts as approximately 100 was disputed by Howard Tenley, the present Socialist State secretary. He said the party had obviously more, but did not want to quote figures.

Mr. Tenley also rejected the view that Norman Thomas's attitude was that of a pacifist.

"Mr. Thomas and the Socialist Party feel that this is a capitalist war, a war for markets, a war of power politics," said the Socialist secretary.

"We find dictatorships on both sides, though more democracies are among the Allied Nations."

Mr. Tenley declared that the Party had nearly doubled its membership in Massachusetts since the war, though after the Roosevelt Administration came into office in 1932 so many members went into the Democratic Party that the Socialist Party suffered terrificly.

A-Card Rights Cited

As the campaign against misuse of gasoline ration cards threatened to spread to checkups at local beaches this week end, the Automobile Legal Association released a statement reminding motorists and rationing officials of the rights of drivers under their basic A cards held in addition to B and C privileges.

The Association declared that every motorist in New England has the right under the A card he holds to drive at least 90 miles a month for any purpose he sees fit. While requests are made to confine basic A driving as far as possible to essential domestic needs, the A. L. A. explained that no penalties can be attached to motorists who prefer to use their 90 miles a month for going to the beaches or attending tennis matches.

The campaign against misuse of ration cards is not applied to motorists simply because they are attending recrational pursuits with C or B cards on their windshields, the Association said, but to catch B and C holders who flagrantly abuse their privileges.

The week end campaign against misuse of ration cards will direct particular attention to "S" card holders, stickerless windshields, and automobiles coming long distances bearing ration stickers. But as the A.L.A. pointed out, many long-distance drivers are here on legitimate purposes and may use some of their spare time to go to the beaches. These motorists are within their rights and will not be penalized.

Although the A.L.A. has been accused of being unpatriotic in its efforts to protect legitimate motorists against embarrassing positions, the A.L.A. pointed out that motorists with "C" and "B" cards who appear at recreational sites on their "B" rights, are likewise being made to feel embarrassed. Hence, the Association felt that the rights of basic A card holders needed clarifying.

12 Bay State Waacs on Way to Iowa

Twelve Massachusetts women leave this afternoon for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

Six of the group will attend the Officers Training School and upon successful completion of their eight-week course will be commissioned and ordered to active service with the WAAC. Three of the women will receive training as administrative specialists and three will receive basic training as auxiliaries.

The thre receiving basic training are: Miss Claire J. Fournier, Main Street, Sandwich; Miss Laura E. Preble, 4 Rosedale Street, Dorchester; Miss Shirley A. Van Derpyle, 71 Holden Street, Worcester.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Karl Zerbe will lecture on Encaustic Painting at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Zerbe will outline the history of wax painting from early Greek, Fayum, and late Egyptian work to that being done today, and will demonstrate the method used in his work. The lecture begins at 4:30 and is open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

CHECK OUR Summertime Collection OF FINE FUR COATS
NOW...before the month ends! While FIRST new fashions are at their best. While VALUES are exceptional.
FIFTH FLOOR
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Women Guards Act as Aids In Middlewestern War Plants

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 29—Plant protection is a new field for women in war plants, but don't apply unless you stand at least five feet eight inches in your stocking feet.

Twenty-four girls, some of the tallest in Detroit, have just been sworn in as civil auxiliaries to the military police at the Hudson Motor Car Company's huge naval ordnance plant here. They will wear trim, navy blue uniforms.

The girls' job will be to escort persons entering the Hudson plants on business, whether they be generals or icemen. They will thus relieve male guards for tougher assignments.

The plant protection escorts have been provided with whistles to use in case of emergency, but thus far, according to S. G. Baits, General Manager of the ordnance plant, not one blast has been sounded.

From 'Tip Toppers Club'

Many of the girl guards have been recruited from Detroit's "Tip Toppers Club," a social group of girls who are at least five feet nine and men who are at least six feet one. Formerly the girls were secretaries and clerks in downtown offices and stores.

Mrs. Anna May Selwa, who stands five feet nine inches and a half, for instance, has a husband over six feet tall whom she met through the Tip Toppers Club. Now he has gone into the Army and she has given up a bookkeeper's job to work at Hudson's antiaircraft naval gun plant.

She says she likes being a guard "much better" than being a bookkeeper.

While the girl guards are relying on whistles for self-protection at the present time, in time they will be expected to carry guns. They are taking training now in military bearing and precision under instruction by a Regular Army officer. Army regulations entitle them to make arrests for violation of any military rules.

Varied Jobs at Chrysler

Plant escorting is only one of hundreds of jobs open to women in plants under the management of the Chrysler Corporation. In peacetime when it made automobiles, the Corporation employed approximately 8 per cent women. Most of them are back now in converted war jobs.

Before the war is over, Chrysler will be employing about 15,000 women, Charles E. Winiger, Personnel Director, predicts. About the only type of war plant in the Chrysler set-up that is not employing women is the tank arsenal.

The labor unions have insisted that the Chrysler management take back its old employees before hiring new ones, so that only a few plants have reached the point where they are beginning to hire women that have never worked before, as Henry Ford is doing at Willow Run, and the aircraft factories are doing on the West Coast.

Few Complaints Heard

At the Hudson naval arsenal, they have begun to draw on new sources of labor after putting nearly all of the Hudson Motor Car Company employees back to work on seniority basis. Plant officials admitted that younger girls would probably have learned to make antiaircraft guns faster than some women factory workers with 18 to 20 years' seniority.

Women are doing dozens of operations in making guns at the Hudson arsenal from distributing tools to operating complicated milling machines. About 3½ per cent of the workers at the arsenal are women today; in time the proportion is expected to increase to 15 to 20 per cent, Mr. Baits said.

The average woman in an airplane factory is not as complaining as the average housewife, according to Dr. Margaret S. Nelson, in charge of physical examinations at Chrysler's De Soto bomber plant.

Duties at Home Also

Trying to do a double job of keeping house and working in a factory sometimes makes women workers a "little nervous," but for the most part, Dr. Nelson said, "they are very happy." Particularly those women who have sons or sweethearts serving in the armed forces abroad seem to get a deep satisfaction out of a war factory job, she said.

"Sometimes the women tell me that riveting 'gets on their nerves,' but when I investigate I usually find it is some domestic problem that is bothering them," Dr. Nelson said. "But for the most part they have too much to do in the factory to worry about what is going on at home," she added.

Dr. Nelson reported that women have fewer serious accidents in the plant than men, that they do not take time off unnecessarily and do not object to standing at machines for long hours.

Change in Population

While they have done what they feel is a highly successful job in converting the automobile industry to war production, many industrialists in the automotive capital see trouble ahead, due not so much to expected materials shortages as to the changing character of Detroit's population.

Great hordes of people are flocking here in search of work. Trailer camps have sprung up everywhere. This city, built as it is around an automobile economy, will suffer greatly when tires wear out or gasoline is rationed.

The Negro problem is troubling many employers. A number of plants have taken on Negro men, even though their entrance caused a strike at one plant.

Now the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is asking the factories to take on Negro women. Some fear trouble within the plants if they do. With the men there is no segregation, and presumably will not be with the women.

Negro girls are now employed at a few war plants in the country, such as at Buick's airplane engine plant in Chicago, where they are cleaning spark plugs, but generally they nave not been admitted to jobs in war plants.

Problems With Unions

Housing and day nurseries are other problems that Detroit manufacturers are having disagreements about with the unions. Henry Ford is still holding out against a low-cost housing project within walking distance of his Willow Run bomber plant. K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler, refused to answer newspaper women's questions about day nurseries, saying he was afraid talk "would create the need."

Nothing has caused so much discussion in Detroit in a long time as Life magazine's recent article entitled "Detroit Is Dynamite." Few industrialists here deny that Life's conclusions were wrong, but many, like C. F. Kettering of General Motors, wish the nation would place more emphasis on the World War and less on minor civil wars. Most of the labor and racial troubles in Detroit are being stirred up by a noisy minority, it seems generally agreed here.

Belisario Porras

PANAMA, Panama, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dr. Belisario Porras, who passed on here yesterday, was three times President of the Republic of Panama.

Dr. Porras was active in politics and diplomatic circles throughout both the Americas and Europe for many years.

Between 1908 and 1932 he served Panama as ambassador or minister in the Capitals of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Brazil, Cuba and Costa Rica.

He also represented his country at the Hague Conference in 1907 and in the League of Nations in 1933.

Born in the Panama Department of Colombia in 1856, Dr. Porras was educated in the schools of Bogota and obtained his Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Colombia in 1881.

Later he served as professor of law at the Universities of Salvador and Bogota, and the Colegio Leon in Guatemala.

He led an unsuccessful Panamanian Liberal Party revolutionary venture in 1900 and subsequently went into self-imposed exile, returning four years later to give the new Republic of Panama his services.

In 1912 he was elected President of Panama for a four-year term. He finished out the unexpired term of his successor in 1918-20 and was re-elected for a third time from 1920-24.

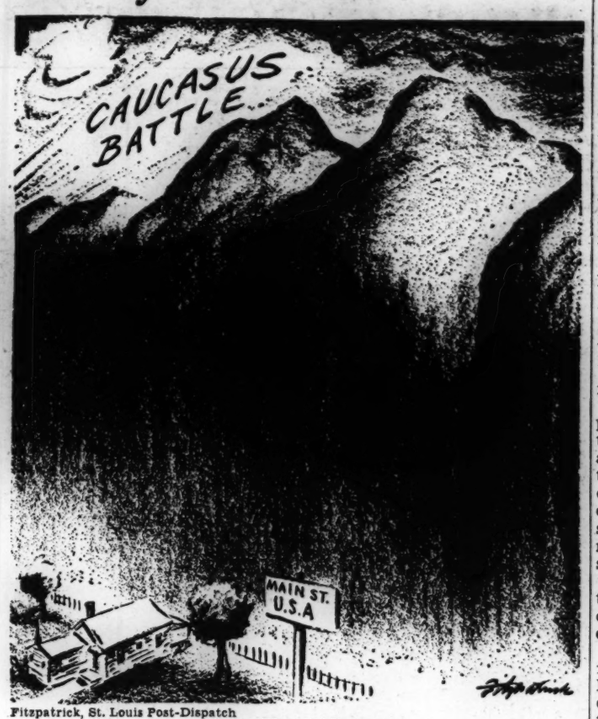
Return of Seaman Deserter To Native Land Ordered

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29 (AP)—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut ruled Aug. 27 that immigration officials may not return a deserting seaman to the site of his Government-in-Exile, but must return him to his native country or allow him to remain in the United States.

In an opinion handed down following a habeas corpus hearing, Judge Chesnut ruled in the case of a Greek seaman, Stamatis Nikolaou Moraitis, that existing Federal statutes did not substantiate the Government's claim that the man could be returned to London, present site of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News
Oh! Ladies in the Navy!



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Closer Than It Seems

Dies Accused Of Superficial Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29— Representatives Martin Dies (D) of Texas should immediately be brought before a federal grand jury on charges not only of having failed to conduct an honest investigation of Nazi-Facist elements in the United States but of having actually given them protection and support, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties demands.

In a 52-page pamphlet detailing the alleged shortcomings of the Chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, the Federation charges that Mr. Dies is guitly of:

1. Using his high office to shield and protect persons now charged with active participation in a conspiracy to impair the loyalty, morale, and discipline of the American armed forces.

2. Allowing convicted or indicted traitors and saboteurs to utilize his Committee as a forum for airing their pro-Axis views.

3. "Whitewashing" such Axis sympathizers through superficial "investigations" and of actually going so far as to suppress damaging evidence.

Goes Even Further

In the pamphlet sent to William Power Maloney, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, the Federation also submits that "the grand jury should determine the nature of the relationship, if any, between Martin Dies and Gerald B. Winrod, George Sylvester Viereck, William Dudley Pelley, Charles B. Hudson, William Kullgren, Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, Robert Edward Edmondson, James True, Edward James Smythe and other individuals, organizations, and publications named in the indictment.

The pamphlet takes up in detail the appearance of many pro-Fascists before the Dies Commitee, alleging that the investigations were perfunctory, sometimes sympathetic, and never such as to afford proof that Mr. Dies was really interested in embarrassing these individuals.

"The pattern of action of the Dies Committee has been clear from its inception," the pamphlet reads. "It has repeatedly feinted at Fascist groups. It has never done more. It has often done less. It has, in some cases, gone to the extent of shielding and protecting them."

They Had Praise for Dies

It points out that such individuals as William Dudley Pelley, now serving 15 years in prison for sedition, and Fritz Kuhn, also in jail on charges of having embezzled the funds of the German-American Bund, have been loud in their praise of the Dies Committee and have even advocated its continuance.

Elsewhere, the pamphlet states that Mr. Dies "did not want to open an investigation of Axis propaganda, for fear of the consequences.

"Martin Dies did not dare investigate Axis propaganda in the United States in 1941—just as he did not dare investigate it in past years. Behind a smokescreen of talk and charges and allegations, he continued in 1941 as he had in the past to shield and protect his friends and supporters, the thoroughly Un-American pro-Axis organizers and propagandists in our nation."

Philadelphia Clubs Raided by F. B. I.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—A scare of German and Italian clubs where members assertedly cheered short-wave radio reports of Axis victories were raided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night and early today.

Each club was searched for propaganda, cameras and firearms, said Walter V. McLaughlin of the F.B.I. office here. Booty seized and arrests made were not made public.

The raids were the result of tips from some members of the club, he said. These members complained about their colleagues' clicking of glasses and shouting "heil Hitler" following Nazi radiocasts of war successes.

Vichy Legionnaires Conform To Authoritarian Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 29—Celebration this week end of the second anniversary of the Legion of War Veterans throws new light on the degree to which the Vichy State has accepted the authoritarian pattern.

For today the Legion stands as more than merely an organization of war veterans from all parts of France and the colonies. It is the only organization of political character permitted.

It conforms to the practice in other modern authoritarian states of building up a thorough, even if limited, political backing—an organization which can be depended upon to support the political actions of the Government, whatever their nature.

Celebrations this week end have a definite touch of the authoritarian in them. The Legion has gone back 2,000 years to the beginning of the nation to recall its past greatness. On the high plateau of Auvergne at Gergovie, where the United forces of Gaul defeated Caesar, a great urn has been placed, to which veterans from all parts of France and its Empire will bring pieces of French soil.

All Sections Represented

Though many veterans do not belong to the Legion, it is represented in all sections of the country. On this occasion, its purpose is to maintain national unity in a troubled period.

The Legion's political support of the Government is symbolized in the double battleaxe worn on coat lapels, signifying support of Marshal Pètain. Only now it has evolved into an official order with obligation to swear complete fidelity to the Marshal. The Council of the order is under instructions to purge it of all but sure adherents.

At this time, the first anniversary of the French Legion which joined the German Army on the Eastern Front also is being celebrated with both French and German participation. A service for those who fell in Russia will be celebrated in Paris. Present will be the latest contingent of the "Anti-Bolshevist" Legion now the Tricolor Legion. While the first group fought in German uniforms, Tricolor Legionaries are wearing French uniforms. Henceforth there will be Frenchmen in French uniforms fighting in Russia beside the Germans.

The Tricolor Legion is subject to calls for the defense of France or the Empire against any armed forces. According to their oath, members could be called to action in France for whatever service the Government ordered.

Might Face Commandos

In other words, if the Vichy Government deemed it necessary, the Tricolor Legion might be put into operation to meet a Commando raid such as the one recently carried out against Dieppe. The view which the Vichy Government took of the Dieppe raid was clearly seen in the fact that the 10,000,000-franc relief fund given by the German Command and Hitler's release of all prisoners from the Dieppe region in German prison camps in recompense for the nonparticipation of civilians, has been given great prominence. No less significant was the message sent by Marshal Pétain and Pierre Laval congratulating the High Command of the Nazi occupying forces "for the successes of the German troops who by their defense permitted the rapid clearing up of French territory." The Dieppe raid also has caused the exchange of a whole series of cordial messages between the Government of Vichy and the German Command in Paris.

The raid had an undoubtful political effect within France and has led to significant Government actions. Reflecting the Government's attitude, newspapers characterized the raid as a "mad adventure" and stressed the "discipline and calm" of the Dieppe population. At the same time to limit the possibility of France being involved politically as well as militarily in any further raid or military operation on the coast, a new decree ordered capital punishment for holders of clandestine radio transmitters.

First Waacs Get U. S. Army Commissions

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29 (AP)—With two generals participating, 436 Waacs pledged today "to well and faithfully discharge their duties" and were commissioned as the first officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

All of the women were commissioned third officers, which is the WAAC equivalent of Army second lieutenants.

"You will be soldiers. You will measure up to the honor. You have a great responsibility," declared Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts in her address prepared for the commissioning ceremony.

Recalling her experiences in France and England working with women auxiliaries during World War I, Mrs. Rogers, who sponsored legislation authorizing the Waacs, cited today's ceremony as a realization of a dream of 25 years.

"You are no longer ladies of this or that town," she charged. "You are soldiers and belong to America. Your life is yours to give to your country."

A review of most of the 1,700 Waacs now at the post preceded the commissioning, which was witnessed by WAAC Director Oveta Culp Hobby.

Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the Army, administered the oath to the new officers, while Maj. Gen. Frederick Uhl, Commanding General of the Seventh Service Command, handed diplomas and commissions to the women.

Others among the guests of honor were Gov. George A. Wilson of Iowa and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, Adjutant General of Iowa.

Commissioning of the women gave them the right to wear gold shoulder bars showing their rank and entitling them to the salutes of WAAC auxiliaries as well as soldiers.

Germany's Master-Race Theory Shaken

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29 — Germany's theories of racial superiority are experiencing practical difficulties not only in the occupied countries but when applied within Germany itself.

The authorities are finding that German people are often very weary of such theories. They are inclined to ignore them in their dealings with prisoners of war and foreign workers in their midst.

Much official propaganda has beeen put out which advocates a policy of the German master race "confronting these people of foreign blood in an upright manner, full of superiority," as the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten recently wrote.

The same paper follows up such advice by adding the threat that "whoever forgets his position in these times; whoever makes common cause with the foreigners and possibly mixes with them, will be severely punished."

But the German authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to get the population to keep the "appropriate distance from the inferior peoples."

Especially is this so with the great army of foreign prisoners of war now working side by side with them in factory and field.

German men and women have yielded to ordinary human susceptibilities and have given the war prisoners extra rations or sold things to them—punishable offenses—or in some cases even established friendships with them.

Many instances of escapes over the frontier, especially from South Germany, of prisoners of war or dissatisfied foreign workers could only have succeeded because of help from German sympathizers.

Even the German press has had to treat this matter in a more human fashion. The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on a semi-official legal survey of court decisions on relations between the civilian population and prisoners of war, admitted that despite many cases of imprisonment for not keeping a proper distance from prisoners of war, at the end of the third year of war things appear quite differently.

Now it admits that there are so many prisoners of war in German economic life and they are increasing weekly so that the distinction between the various nationalities must be revised.

In order to keep in line with official instructions it says, "Hardness and keeping one's distance" is still the German ideal.

But it adds special cases require special treatment. The passing of messages, smuggling of letters and helping to escape are punishable crimes, entailing severe penalties.

But sympathetic treatment and the rewarding of especially good war prisoners and foreign war workers is good—even though it means extra rations or small luxury awards theoretically forbidden between Germans and the prisoners.

Again, dancing and social relations are severely forbidden. But French war prisoners are often granted exceptional privileges of free movement, without German guards.

All this shows the difficulties facing the Gauleiter and other officials attempting to keep the German people separate from foreign workers. The article speaks of the German "who easily inclines to sentiment or, even worse, to sentimentality, forgetting national dignity and honor and treating prisoners of war as guests."

It regrets that "educational work in this respect started before the war has not had everywhere the desired effect."

Relations between prisoners of war and the Germans with whom they work or are billeted in great numbers are becoming individualized and therefore more dangerous to Nazi theories of the master race.

In addition there is a large number of foreign civilian workers also to be considered. They are now 3,000,000 of them. Different relations must, it states, be maintained with them since they are not members of states formerly or even now hostile. But even with them it is stressed that Germans must keep their distance.

How much effect these warnings can have, weighed against greater knowledge and understanding and the comradeship of work, remains to be seen.

It is a narrow artificially fostered racialism. The war needs which caused the influx of foreigners may in the end be the weakest link in the chain of Germany's strength.

Recently one German official admitted the difficulty of the tremendous task which the Germans have in governing 18,000,000 foreigners in the General Government (Poland).

Practitioners' and Ministers' Ration Privileges Unchanged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—A spokesman for the Office of Price Administration said today that the clarifying ruling issued by the OPA this week does not alter the tire and automobile rationing privileges available to ministers and religious practitioners.

Conditions under which regularly practicing ministers and religious practitioners are eligible for tires and automobiles are detailed in companion amendments to the tire and automobile rationing regulations announced by the OPA.

In the case of both minister and practitioner, eligibility for either tires or a car is established when an automobile is required because there is no other adequate means of transportation available. Use of rationed tires and autos is restricted to the locality which the minister or practitioner regularly serves.

The OPA spokesman explained that there was no policy significance to the use of the term, "locality."

As to ministers alone, eligibility for both tires and automobiles is limited to those who serve specific congregations and who use their cars exclusively for meeting the religious needs of their communities.

Conducting church services is recognized as among the needs to be served. Organizational or evangelistical activities, however, are not considered eligible duties.

Although it is not required that religious practitioners be attached to a specific congregation to be eligible for tires or cars, they must be duly authorized by an organized religious faith to render services of a religious nature to the members of that faith. In their case, too, eligibility is only for tires or cars that are to be used exclusively in such services.

At the same time Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in Charge of Rationing, is instructing local rationing boards to re-examine all supplemental gasoline rations.

Particular emphasis will be placed on holders of "C" books under the preferred mileage regulations, and the "S" books giving service rations to delivery cars, trucks and busses, Mr. O'Leary said.

The boards are to undertake the inquiry as soon as they have completed action on all supplementary applications made under the new coupon rationing system that went into effect last July 22. First attention will be directed to cases where doubt has arisen as to the eligibility of the supplementary ration book holder. The inquiry will extend not only to his right to any supplemental ration at all, but also to the amount of the extra mileage he claimed was necessary in his business.

The re-examination is also designed to disclose any errors made by the boards in their original awards of supplementary rations. In all cases where persons are found to be in possession of gasoline coupons beyond the amount to which they are fairly entitled, the books will be cancelled, and new and proper rations will be issued. Prosecutions will be undertaken in cases of deliberate violations.

Mr. O'Leary said the inquiry into the granting of extra rations was simply the bringing into play of the next planned step in the coupon rationing system.

"When the new coupon rationing system was put into effect," Mr. O'Leary said, "we warned that any deliberate attempts at violating the regulations would be severely dealt with. The time has now come. Our local rationing boards are winding up their tremendous work of launching the new rationing system, with comparatively few applications remaining to be acted on. We asked them to be tough on those seeking extra rations, and they have been strict in most cases.

"But the speed necessary to handle the vast number of applications made it impossible to sift out all the errors and violations on the first go-round. We didn't want to delay action on the honest cases by letting the questionable ones clog the machinery. Instead, the boards have carried through on their main job, and are now proceeding to sift out the mistakes that slipped through."

Judge Standeven Served Publishing Society as Trustee

Judge Herbert L. Standeven, who resided at 465 Park Drive, Boston, and who passed on last night, was a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He had a long legal and business career and had been associated with Christian Science activities for many years. In his work as a Trustee he had greatly endeared himself to all his associates through his unfailing geniality and kindness.

Judge Standeven was a graduate of the Omaha School of Law in Omaha, Neb., taking a postgraduate course in law at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He became a practicing lawyer, serving the County of Kiowa in Oklahoma as County Attorney, and then becoming Judge of the County Court of Tulsa. Later he resigned to organize a Trust Department of a national bank in Oklahoma which he served as Vice-President for 15 years, during which time he became chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association and finally vice-president of the Association.

During his many years in the service of Christian Science, Judge Standeven served as First Reader, President and member of the Board of Directors of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Tulsa, Okla. He also served in many other capacities as a Christian Science worker.

LANCE, INC.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS
If you have acquired pets at your summer home which you cannot take to your winter home, be sure proper disposition is made of them. Do not leave them to fend for themselves. Our ambulance will call if within our radius. A deserted animal soon becomes wild, a menace to the safety of the community.
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of Boston
51 Carver Street
Telephone HANcock 9170

Before You Renew
or take out new insurance, see your agent representing
Hartford
Fire Insurance Company
Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Walker's
MANCHESTER
Sheetings Towels
Pillow Cases Blankets
Walker's Stores, Right at the Station
GLENFERRIE, AUSTRALIA

THRIF-T-SERVICE
Washing by Weight
We Do Expert Dry Cleaning, Too
Telephone U 3171 and U 3172
HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES, PTY., LTD.
26 Howson St., Malvern, S. E. 4
AUSTRALIA

Invest Your Coupons in Quality
BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.
Also at Castlemaine

Tea Luncheon Dinner
THE WATTLE
COLLINS COURT
A lovely tearoom of world renown. Come and eat our delicious cakes. Reservations for private functions.
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)
274 Lt. Collins Street Melbourne

MELBOURNE, AUST.
ESTABLISHED 1887
Incley PTY. LTD.
Leaders of Fashion for Ladies
183-187 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Phone Central 8866

ESTABLISHED 1854
DRUMMOND'S
FINE JEWELS
344-346 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
RENOWNED FOR DIAMOND RINGS AND OPALS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
CABLES: "WILLDRUM," MELBOURNE

PHONE LA 1571
74 Years of Service on Chapel Street's Busiest Corner
READS
OF PRAHRAN
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME AND FOR YOUR PERSONAL WEAR
Lower-than-city prices are the rule here on up-to-date home furnishings and all items of personal wear
Branches: CHAS. MOORE & CO., ADELAIDE, Kadina, S. A. Perth, W. A.

It's Good Strategy
to invest your Coupons in Quality Merchandise. Select thoughtfully, for yourself and your home, high grade Mutual merchandise that will last long and well.
THE Mutual STORE LIMITED
256 Flinders Street, C. 1
MELBOURNE, AUST.

Clubwomen Pushing War Savings — Summer Theaters; Week-End Radio

Boston Groups' Speech Clinics Providing Talkers on Bonds

This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, will be replaced in October with daily coverage of news of women's activities in Greater Boston.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When the club season opens next month and women's organizations are looking around for speakers who can tell all about War Stamps and War Bonds and what their purchase by every citizen means to the whole country, they won't have to look very far. Right here in Boston, speech clinics are now being held weekly, at which women already experienced in public speaking are brushing up in preparation for giving just such "pep" talks.

On July 7, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Chairman of the Women's War Savings Committee of Greater Boston, appointed Mrs. E. Roelker Curtis of Norfolk, Mass., to direct a speakers' bureau. The next week, the first speech clinic was held.

Mrs. Hugh Butler, who was here from Washington, D. C., on a vacation, volunteered to conduct it. Mrs. Butler is widely known for her classes in public speaking in the national capital, some of which were composed of wives of members of Congress who thus prepared themselves to stump their districts for their husbands during the political campaigns. Mrs. Roosevelt has been guest of honor at the opening of several such courses Mrs. Butler has held.

The class here, on July 14, under Mrs. Butler was attended by about 40 women, including several Boston teachers of speech, each of whom volunteered to conduct a similar clinic later.

The women came prepared to deliver five-minute talks on War Bonds and Stamps, each talk designed for a specific audience, such as a woman's club, a church group, a woman's group at a settlement house.

Aug. 13, Grace George Keddy, who has been active in radio for the Yankee Network, conducted the clinic; Aug. 20, Mrs. Ruth Wolfe Fuller, a lecturer on Contemporary Literature, and Aug. 27, Helen Boll, a lecturer, radio artist and teacher of speech. Subsequent classes will be held by Jack Lacey of the Lacey Institute, on Sept. 17, and Mary Louise Hickey, monologuist, on Sept. 24.

On Mrs. Curtis' committee are the heads of several large organizations of women who will contact the smaller groups and acquaint them with the service offered by the Speakers' Bureau.

The member are: Mrs. David M. Small, President of the League of Jewish Women's Organizations of Greater Boston; Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations; Mrs. Robert J. Reilly, representing the League of (Romon) Catholic Women; Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Director of the Sixth District, and Mrs. Norman J. Hastings, both representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Simm Proves It

The war has opened new opportunities for women to prove themselves in the legal profession, in the opinion of the Commonwealth's new Assistant Attorney General, youthful Miss Eunice P. Simm, who is one of the few women in the history of the State to hold such a position.

Miss Simm, who was a top-ranking student of Boston University's School of Law, Class of '41, has the distinction of being the youngest appointee ever to serve as assistant to the Attorney General in Massachusetts.

"The war is giving women a valuable chance to help out in court litigation and procedure," Miss Simm declared. "Lawyers are more prone to recognize the abilities of women now. In fact, they are seeking competent women assistants.

"With many trained lawyers serving our country, women now have their greatest opportunity for making definite achievements and contributions in the field of law. The war should accomplish a great deal in expediting the chances for women with legal training in the postwar period," she asserted.

A member of the Boston Bar Association since last December, Miss Simm went to work in the Attorney General's Office as a legal assistant only three days after she had passed the bar examination. Her work in the office has been centered on the Boston Elevated accounts. She has been assigned to assist in appraising the financial condition of the "El," charged with faulty accounting by the Boston Finance Commission.

The field of law has always interested this young official, and, in her own words, she has "always wanted to go into law." Her hobbies are reading and sailing.

France Forever Aid

Three members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be presented in a concert to be sponsored at Rockport Sunday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, by the Rockport Art Association for the benefit of France Forever, the Fighting French movement.

Louis Kronberg, celebrated painter, heads the Rockport Committee and the artists who will give the program are Mme. Rita LaPlante, pianist; S. J. Leibovici, violinist, and Louis Speyer, oboe.

Assisting Mr. Kronberg on the Concert Committee are: Prof. René de Messières, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever; Mrs. Miner W. Allen, Miss Mildred Bixby, Dr. Earl F. Greene, Arthur M. Hess, Arthur Heintzelman, Mrs. Charles Liffler, Jr., Mrs. Isaac Patch, Mrs. Edward Kennard Rand, and Mrs. Charles Rosebault. In charge of tickets is Miss Lucia Coit, who is assisted by Dr. Nicholas Lourie, Mrs. William Mann, and Mrs. William P. C. Smith. The Reception Committee, which is planning to make the concert one of the brightest events of the North Shore season, comprises Mrs. Harrison Cady, Mrs. Aldro T. Hibbard, Mrs. Galen J. Perr and Mrs. Louis Speyer.

By a Staff Photographer

Clubwomen's War Savings Activities

Mrs. E. Roelker Curtis, left, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Women's War Savings Committee of Greater Boston, dictating a letter to Mrs. Gregory S. Roisen, Secretary, at the Committee headquarters in the Copley-Plaza.

Summer Theater Prospects

Plays scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, "On the Bridge at Midnight," beginning Wednesday.

New Hampshire

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Quiet Wedding," through Thursday, Sept. 3.

Pike — Lake Tarleton Theater, "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Sunday night only).

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater, Fred and Paula Stone in "You Can't Take It With You."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Betty Furness in "The Philadelphia Story."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "The Bride Comes Across." Monday night performance benefits the Fitchburg Red Cross Motor Corps.

Holyoke — Mountain Park Casino, "Private Lives."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse in "Hay Fever" (Sunday), Springfield (Monday), Manchester (Tuesday), Rutland (Wednesday).

Connecticut

Stamford — Guild Playhouse, "Kind Lady," beginning Wednesday.

Women's Parleys On Army Topics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The War Department announces that State leaders of more than 30 national women's organizations are being invited to a series of meetings in the nine Army Service Command areas.

Sponsored by the Advisory Council to the Women's Interests Section of the Department's Public Relations Bureau, the meetings will be devoted to discussions of Army activities of particular interest to women, such as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the medical corps and the chaplain corps.

The Department said plans were not complete for the meeting at the Ninth Service Command, San Francisco. Dates of some of the other meetings are;

Third Service Command, Baltimore, Sept. 9; Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Sept. 25; First Service Command, Boston, Oct. 1, and Second Service Command, New York, Oct. 2.

Orson Welles to Be Heard On Radio in Bond Campaign

By the Radio Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

Twenty-one name bands, six vocalists, seven comedians, and four stage and screen actors will entertain on "I Pledge America"—a War Bond sales campaign, with Orson Welles and Edward G. Robinson acting as masters of ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

William Hain, tenor, is guest on "America Loves a Melody," singing Lehár's "Love Is a Pilgrim"; Speaks' "Sylvia," and the serenade from Romberg's "Student Prince." Marion Claire, soprano, and he will sing the duet, "I'll See You Again," by Noel Coward. Miss Claire sings four solos. Michael Wilkomirsky, violinist, plays Tchaikovsky's "Melodie," and the orchestral selections are Weinberger's "Polka" from "Schwanda," and the "Gypsy Dance" from "Carmen," under the direction of Henry Weber, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Lincoln MacVeagh, former U. S. Minister to Greece, now Minister to South Africa, Laird Archer, who was in Greece during the Nazi invasion, and Marshall R. Dimock, director of recruitment and manning of the War Shipping Administration, are guests on the Greek War Relief Association program tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Sylvia Porter, financial editor of the New York Post, and Gladys Dickason, research director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are guest speakers on "People's Platform." They will discuss "Must We Have a Sales Tax." CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

The Daily Dialer

Sunday

Josefa Rosanska, pianist, accompanies the "Music Hall of the Air" string quartet (Jacques Gasselin, David Novalis, violinists, Leon Frengut, violist, and Gaston Dubois, 'cellist) playing Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor and the first movement from Dohnanyi's Quintet. Miss Selma Kaye, soprano, sings Winter Watt's "Joy" and, with the Glee Club, Gounod-Baron's "O Divine Redeemer," Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, opening the program with Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Other selections are Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

"I Hear America Singing" is dedicated to American-Canadian friendship, with singing by the Ismalia Shrine Chanters of Buffalo, under the direction of James Anwyl, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Jacques Barzun, historian, is Mark Van Doren's guest on "Invitation to Learning." They will discuss Thomas More's "Utopia" and Samuel Butler's "Erewhon," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Shortage of houses for war workers in strategic war production areas will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand" by Coleman Woodbury, deputy administrator, National Housing Administration; Earl E. Raymond, president of the National Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association; and Prof. William F. Byron of the Northwestern University Sociology Department, MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC by recording, 4 p. m.

John Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, speaks on Free Poland, NBC-WBZ, 12:15 p. m.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will describe the commissioning of the first class of WAAC officers, in an interview on the program by Phil Spitalny and his all-Girl orchestra and choir, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Pierre Huss, said to be the first American newspaperman to interview Hitler following his rise to power in 1932, will be the guest speaker on "This Is Our Enemy," MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

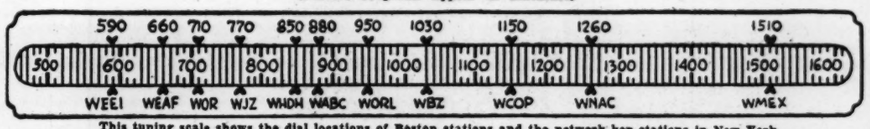
Monday

President Roosevelt speaks over CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH-WBZ; WMEX at 4:30 p. m.; WNAC by recording at 7:15 p. m.

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Concert Orchestra on "Exploring Music," playing the "Armide" Overture by Gluck, and the Haydn Symphony, "The Bear," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today..	News; Music	News; Army Rep.; Music	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Theater of Today..	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	News; Music	"Whatcha Know, Joe?"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe?"	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	Saturday Matinee	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Jerry Wald's Orchestra,	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Saturday Matinee	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	News; Music	Summer Strings	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview.	'Tempoed for the Times'	Summer Strings	White Sox baseball	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand..	Air Express Music	Marine Band	game	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand..	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	News reports
3:00	Pan-America Calling	Royal Canadian Band	Adventures in Research.	White Sox baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Pan America Calling	Air Express Music	"Saturday Special"	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Charles Dant's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Charles Dant's Or.; News	White Sox game	Civilian Defense; Music
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News; "Romany Strings"	Pan American Holiday..	USO Calling U. S. A...	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday..	USO Calling; Music	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments ..	Concert Hall	Golden Gate Galeties..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments ..	Concert Hall; News	Golden Gate Galeties..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Air Express Music	NBC Concert Orch.; H.	Navy Bulletin Board:	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	brook; Gene	Music for Young Ameri-	Leopold Spitalny, cond.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.;	show
5:30	Krupa's Orchestra,	cans	Tennis Championships	vocalists	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	"Mandolettes"	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	"Downbeat Time"	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says"	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	Musical Program	Bauer & Raiman, piano	"Confidentially Yours'	Oscar Levant: piano
7:45	Songs of the Sea..	Musical Program	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Soldiers With Wings:	Roy Porter, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Oscar Strauss Operettas
8:15	variety show	Latin-American Music	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos"; war	"The Little Show"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Carol Gardel, songs
8:45	adventures; News	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Musical program
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"I Pledge America"; War	National Barn Dance:	America Loves a Melody:	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Bond Campaign	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire; William	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	"I Pledge America"; War	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	Hain, tenor, soloists;	
9:45	"Saturday Night	Bond Campaign	dramatic serial	speaker; orchestra	
10:00	Serenade"; music,	"I Pledge America"; War	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News..	Five Star News
10:15	Greek War Relief..	Bond Campaign	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"I Pledge America"; War	Ted Steel's Radio Club.	"Tropical Serenade"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	Bond Campaign	Ted Steel's Radio Club.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Harry James' Orchestra
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service; Music	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Freddy Martin's Orch..
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Treasure Chest; organ..	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance music	Musical Program; News..	News Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service; Music	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup..	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program: Samuel	Church School of Air..	nade	Religious service
9:30	Dramatization	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety Program	"Words and Music"	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air..	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air..	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	"Thrilling Stroies"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News.	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rockies; Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Learning; guests	Religious services	'Commando Mary'; talks	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	News; Music	"Sunday Down South".	Alvino Rey's Orch.; "Sa-	News Report
12:15	"Womanspower";	International Fiesta	John Gliebkowski, talk.	lute to the States";	"Romance in Music";
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air..	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter'; drama	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord: Ted Steele..	Camp Wheeler Band Con.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker	Cavalcade of Song	"Silver Strings"	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	and chorus	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Dance Review
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hour"; speaker	Dance Review
2:30	Roundtable Discus-	Pan Americana; music	Round Table Discussion.	"Old-Fashioned Revival	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	sion; News	Pan Americana; music	Round Table Discussion	Hour"; speaker	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	Upton Close, talk	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	'Pops' Concert: recorded	'The Army Hour'; drama;	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	'Pops' Concert: recorded	speakers; band; choir	Bob Allen's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony.	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"; orchestra;	Young People's Church	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.: James Melton	O'Leary, songs	choir; soloists; talk	of the Air	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Olivia Santoro, songs	Dr. Edward Tomlinson, Int.	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	"On Sunday After-	Britain to America: Robt.	Marine Corps Show;	Concert Music
5:45	Cecil Brown, News.	noon"; music	Speaight, narrator	chorus; orchestra	Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow.	Religious program	Garden Gossip	Wythe Williams, News.	Baseball scores; News.
6:15	"Dear John"; sk...	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	Bergt. Gene Autry;	"Concert Memories"	'The Great Gildersleeve';	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	"Concert Memories"	drama	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	'Our Secret Weapon'	News; Baseball results	Mary Boland in "Miss	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Man Battle Stations";	Crandall"; comedy	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quik Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon"; Collie	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War"; interviews	ley, mc	Stoltz's Orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater"	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	"Little Show"	with Walter O'Keefe	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama: E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent"; comedy.	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Concert Hall	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	"A Man, a Band"; News	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News.	They, Too, Liked Music
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus.	Col. James L. Blakeney.	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Army Recruiting Talk
11:00	News; E. Sevareid.	News: "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Lou Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	They Live Forever.	Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Royce Stoenner's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	They Live Forever.	'Your Sunday Sympho-	Authors' Playhouse:	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News	dramatizations	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Talk: "Madison Singers"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Magic Strings	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Josef Stopak, Violinist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Magic Strings	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Band Parade	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Political Talk; Orchestra	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Demeocracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk	"Summer Serenade"	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Musical Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	News; Gypsy Violins	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	News; Songs of Islands.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Browns baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Exploring Music	Songs for Sale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Concert Orchestra	"Little Concert"	'Right to Happiness"	Browns baseball game	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News; Hits and Encores	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
4:15	"The Family Front"	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Browns baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	President Roosevelt
4:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Browns baseball game	President Roosevelt
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	lies; music	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Army-Navy "E" Award.	show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman"; drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Sellers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News; Waltz-time	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Thurman Arnold, Talk	March to Victory
7:15	Studio program	Waltz-time	News of the World	President Roosevelt	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	Vaughn Monroe	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Political Talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop";	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	"Dancing in the Dark"
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Sam 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Barbara	News; Music Revue	"Great Artists"; Oscar	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Guild drama	Music Revue	Levant; Orchestra	News Service	
9:30	Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	The Better Half: quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Freddy Martin's Or.	Little Show	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	show	Classical Album
10:00	"An American in	News; Hits and Encores.	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	England"; drama.	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale'; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lands of the Free"; In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	'News Here and Abroad'	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:15	Ridcout; Speaking	Sports; Music	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30	Maurice Winnick's	Shakespeare's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music; News	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

Programs subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Charles Dant's Or.; War Bond.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Rainbow Trio; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Network Program.
4:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:30 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:05 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club in London.
8:30 p. m.—California Melodies.
9:00 p. m.—America Loves a Melody.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.
10:45 p. m.—Rudy Wallace's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orchestra.

For Sunday, Aug. 30

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, Baritone.
5:30 p. m.—Britain to America.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Programm.
6:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, Tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartette.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma"—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report.
6:30 p. m.—Nobody's Children.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—From London—Col. James L. Blakeney.
10:30 p. m.—"This is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You," British Government officials reply to questions from U. S. listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches: Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD

Pastor Molzahn Plans to Appeal Sentence in Espionage-Conspiracy Case

Latin School Is to Display Bomb Fighting

An outdoor demonstration of fire bomb fighting will be a feature of the graduation exercises of the Boston Public Safety Committee's school for messengers and couriers which concludes a six weeks' course Monday evening Aug. 31 at Boys' Latin School.

The Boston Fire Department will be in charge of the bomb display which will be held in the rear of the school at 7:30 p. m. Afterwards, parents and friends of the students will adjourn to the assembly room where John J. Walsh, executive director of Mayor Tobin's defense organization, and Joseph L. Malone, chairman of the training division will address the graduating class of 80 boys and award certificates.

The program will also include motion pictures summarizing the work of the messengers and the air wardens.

Instructors in the course include Osborn R. Freeman, warden of district 4, on communications and A. R. P. organizations; Paul Graymer, bombing and high explosives, Edwin Mosher, gases; Eugene C. Krapf of the Boy Scout staff, map work and signaling; Burt Cornell, first aid.

The boys under 14 have been trained to work in the report centers in case of disaster. Those from 14 to 16 will carry messages between hospitals and first aid centers during possible daytime emergencies, and those of 17 and upward, at night. The next class will be held shortly after the schools open.

Boston Man Urges Lower Draft Age

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP) —Immediate mobilization of America's 18- and 19-year-old youths was urged today by Max Singer of Boston, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, opening their forty-third National Encampment here tomorrow.

"If we give these boys of the age of 18 and 19 at least two years' training, we can be more certain a greater number of them will come back home to us when the war is over—not only as survivors, but as men who are able-bodied and physically fit," he declared.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Massachusetts

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m. (beginning Sept. 11), WORC, 1310kc.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
For Sunday, Aug. 30
WRUL, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, 6.04mc, 9.70mc
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World." Recorded.
2:45 p. m.—Variety Program for Britain.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:15 p. m.—Command Performance; For Servicemen.
6:45 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Associated Press

1942 Apple Harvest Inaugurated

Rachel De-Lisle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. De Lisle of Leominster, Mass., picks an apple from the Derby Orchard to mark for the New York and New England Apple Institute the start of the annual apple harvest.

50 N. E. Shipyards Lie Idle, But Others Hum With Work

Log of the Port of Boston

Although there are 50 idle ship building and ship repair yards in New England that could be used for building new fishing vessels or small Navy patrol or mine sweeping craft, according to fishing interests, there are plenty of other yards that are operating to capacity.

Large shipyards in the northeast corner of the United States are turning out Navy fighting ships, one of which was launched at Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company this week, and others are launching merchant ships at a record-setting rate.

But repair yards, too, are busy. In fact they are rapidly assuming as important a role—and as busy a one—as the builders of ships. This is disclosed in a report by H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, of New York, based on compilations of John E. Otterson, former Federal Co-ordinator of Ship Repair and Conversion.

Repair yards of the United States completed repairs on 5,500 oceangoing vessels in excess of 2,000 tons each in the year under review, declared Mr. Smith. This is equivalent to a tonnage of more than half of the world's seagoing vessels, he said, pointing out that the "repair yards of this nation are virtually the only ones available for the repair of United Nations ships."

To repair and convert ships for the United States Government—the tremendous assignment of the ship repair industry—necessitated a gain in the number of workers in ship repair yards of more than 400 per cent since 1940, said Mr. Smith. As the war crisis developed, other nations were added to the clientele of American ship yards as "must" customers. Hundreds of damaged ships have been repaired. More hundreds have been converted, armed and provided with protection against mines, said Mr. Smith. All this was in the year ending April 1.

Up to May 1, a total of 285 merchant vessels of more than 3,000,000 deadweight tons were acquired for the Army and Navy, and all had to be converted in ship repair yards for use as transports or naval auxiliaries. In addition, more than 800 small craft, including private yachts and fishing vessels have been converted to war use and armed, he pointed out. Then there was the large volume of repair work on British ships under the lend-lease program, and the repair of 31 sabotaged German and Italian ships that were seized in American ports, plus 65 foreign ships that were requisitioned.

Mr. Smith's report reads like fiction. Conversion of one of the nation's largest passenger ships into a transport in only seven days—repairing three sabotaged Italian freighters by bronze welding of main engines, boilers, and auxiliaries at considerable saving in time and cost—repair of a badly damaged collier in 12 days—a ship with main propulsion machinery destroyed by a torpedo brought to a yard where another ship was building with an engine like the damaged one. It was installed and the ship put back into service in record time—a tanker twice abandoned by the crew after a torpedoing was finally brought to an African port where native workmen covered gaping holes with mahogany and the ship sent back to America for repairs that were completed in two months.

Wishar Goes to Miami

Boston's former Coast Guard Captain of the Port—Lieut. Commander William P. Wishar—is now a Commander assigned to Miami, Fla. headquarters as Chief of Staff.

Dried Oysters

Because the war has practically halted imports of dried oysters, an item formerly brought in from China in considerable quantities for use by Chinese restaurants and others, an enterprising Chinese in New Orleans has experimented in drying Louisiana oysters, it was disclosed at the Boston Fish Pier. The experiment is said to have been highly successful and the product can be sold for only slightly more than prewar prices for imported, a figure that is supstantially under the peak prices now asked for the limited supply of imported dried oysters.

Transport Advisors

To assist field staffs of the Office of Defense Transportation's railway and motor transport divisions, that Federal agency has named this advisory committee in Boston: William H. Day of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; C. B. Baldwin of the United Shoe Machinery Company; R. M. Colbert of Carter Ink Company; Nathaniel F. Bartlett of Hollingsworth & Vose, and H. N. Waybright of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.

Fire Fighters

John J. Dacey, Custodian of the Custom House and Appraisers' Stores Buildings, has organized an efficient fire-fighting staff that has won wide commendation from high customs officials for its efficient work at the three recent fires that have been discovered at the Custom House within three months.

Harry J. Pearson, director of the Seaman's Club, is planning a special ceremony Oct. 31, to mark the first anniversary of occupancy of the club's present quarters—once the home of the exclusive Exchange Club—during which the chapel that is nearing completion on the fifth floor, is to be dedicated.

Leon Stone

Counsel Cites Exceptions To Court Rulings

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP) —The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn of Philadelphia, under a 10-year Federal prison sentence after being convicted of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act by aiding an attempt to deliver military secrets to the Axis, planned today, through his counsel, to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Attorney James W. Carpenter, citing five grounds, said last night he would file notice of Pastor Molzahn's appeal with the Federal Court Clerk and the District Attorney's office today.

Pastor Molzahn was found guilty of peacetime conspiracy espionage by a Federal Grand Jury Aug. 21 after a four-weeks trial and was sentenced four days later by Judge J. Joseph Smith.

Grounds for Appeal

Grounds cited in the appeal notice, Mr. Carpenter said, include one claiming "the harmful arguments of the Government's attorneys in the opening and closing summation in appealing to passion and prejudice and in misquoting the summations of the appelant's (the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's) attorneys."

During the trial, Mr. Carpenter took 26 specific exceptions to the summation of Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, and also excepted to the summation as a whole.

Another ground cited in the notice is Judge Smith's "erroneous ruling denying to the appellant the right to inspect the Grand Jury minutes recording the testimony before the said Grand Jury of Otto Willumeit."

Chicago Bund Leader

Willumeit, Chicago Bund leader who pleaded guilty to the conspiracy and was sentenced to five years, testified during the trial both as a Government and defense witness.

The other grounds cited in the notice include the Court's denial for directed verdicts which the defense made at the close of the Government's case and at the close of all the evidence: the Court's denial of a defense motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, and "the errors in the Court's rulings on the admission and the exclusion of evidence as shown by the record."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, Pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, was accused of conspiring to enable Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, National Bund Leader, to leave the country with military information for the Axis. Kunze, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 15 years.

Vermont Highway Crews To Help Pick Apple Crop

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29 (AP) —Highway crews will help harvest Vermont's apple crop, State officials said yesterday.

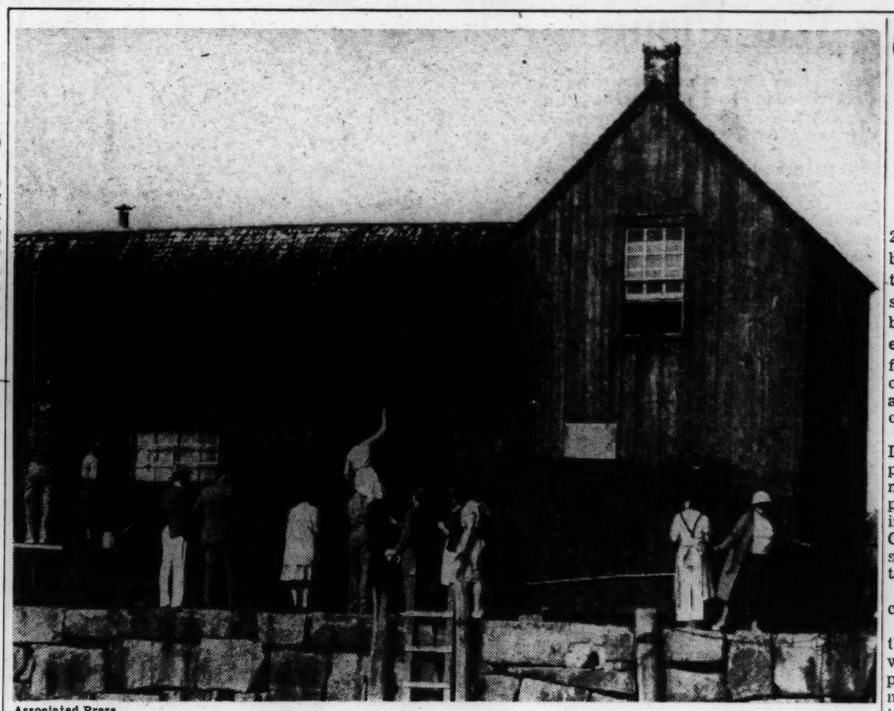
Adults will work alongside high school students in picking, and in the event of an emergency the highway patrolmen will return to full time road work.

The use of the highway workers was disclosed in a notification from State Commissioner, H. E. Sargent, tto H. A. Dwinell, Director of the Division of Markets.

Festival Days

Rehearsal for Dance

James Nygren of Harvard and Lucy March of Vassar in dress rehearsal for the performance of folk dances they will give at the inter-college Autumn Festival Dance on the evening of Sept. 4 in Walker Memorial Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Festival will benefit Russian war relief and will be open to the public.



Associated Press

They Can Paint Houses, Too

Motif No. 1, the little Rockport, Mass., fish house that has been depicted by some of the nation's greatest artists and many of their students, receives its first coat of paint in 75 years. The Rockport Art Colony turned out en masse and, led by Aldro T. Hibbard, President of the Art Association, paraded to the little board shack, each carrying a bucket and brush, and put on a coat of weather-preserving oil mixed with a bit of red coloring.

Tobin Doesn't 'Warm' to Department Reforms

Up and Down Beacon Hill

One political issue—a favorite with those who believe Boston could be more efficiently governed—has returned to haunt Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in recent days. It is the issue of departmental reorganization.

Sprawling through dusty City Hall and the newer Annex are no fewer than 50 different departments, each battling for its prerogatives, its money, its continued inefficient existence.

For at least 16 years—since back in 1926 when there were only 13 City departments, and experts thought even that was too many—efforts at streamlining have failed.

They run into political opposition, inertia, and "deep in a rut" official thinking.

Meanwhile the war is bringing down on Boston a pair of crushing financial pincers—increased expenditures and greatly decreased income.

The Finance Commission freely predicts that Boston's tax rate will soar to $50 unless "drastic measures of retrenchment" are adopted.

One big way of saving money, and at the same time getting things more efficiently done, experts agree, is streamlining the City Government.

Why It Isn't Done

Why isn't it done? Even after years of agitation?

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, an independent agency interested solely in better government, answered the question this way:

"In general, agencies of City Government consider themselves 'airtight' compartments, jealously compete for tax money, and fight for self-preservation.

"They resist changes in functions, personnel, and joint use of facilities, despite new developments; and they make retrenchment more difficult when conditions have made it necessary."

President Roosevelt ran into a similar political stone wall in 1937 when he tried to modernize the national government. He might well have won that fight, observers agreed, if other factors had not entered in. But it would have been a struggle.

On a smaller scale, Boston's problems are similar. There is one big difference: the Chief Executive—in this case, the Mayor—is not battling on the side of reform.

Mayor Tobin's legislature, the City Council, is friendly. He is in a better position, perhaps, than any Mayor previously faced with the necessity for reorganization. It would be a fight, but a good, practical bill might get through the Council.

The Mayor, however, just doesn't appear to be interested. He is not exactly unfriendly to the scheme. He may yet appoint the committee for study which the Finance Commission is urging. But he most certainly has shown no enthusiasm. Some observers say he doesn't regard it as important.

The Fin Com does. In their recent report, issued Aug. 9, they said flatly that "the present setup of government is objectionable to all qualified observers."

Other informed independent agencies—the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Research Bureau, the League of Women Voters—also see black financial days ahead if something drastic in the way of reform is not done.

The day after the Fin Com's report was submitted to the Mayor, he went on a two weeks' vacation. While he remained on a sandy beach near Provincetown, the issue cooled.

Subject Getting Warm

It is now warming up again. Here are some of the things that might be done:

The City's finances might be handled by one responsible agency. At present—and imagine any business firm running its books this way—one department makes up the budget; another collects the taxes; another makes purchases; another pays for them, and still another records the transactions on the books.

As far back as 1937, the Research Bureau suggested that these functions, and tax assessing, be placed in one finance department.

Money is expended by a number of independent city agencies for general relief and welfare purposes. In each department, case workers are sent out to determine need. Often they go over the same ground once, twice, or three times. Could they not be lumped together?

Similar engineering functions are performed by many different departments. As many as nine all have a finger in the engineering pie. A Massachusetts Institute of Technology committee suggested they be consolidated back in 1935, but the legislation was not passed.

In order to get real reform, with wartime conditions as they are, some observers say more than reorganization would be necessary. The City would have to push through the legislature certain changes in Civil Service practice which would enable workers to be shifted from one department to another more easily.

But the first need is a recognition that Boston is facing a real wartime crisis in its finances. Even before the war, the City was on the "edge of the financial precipice," the Fin Com said. Now peril "looms larger," that body feels.

It is something for every man who pays taxes to think about.

William R. Frye

War Workers Get Speeding Warning

A warning to war workers violating the 40-mile an hour speed limit set by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that they faced loss of their gasoline ration privileges for the duration of the war was issued yesterday by H. Ainsley Highman, Director of the Massachusetts War Transportation Conservation Committee.

After receipt of numerous complaints throughout the State that war workers were speeding to and from war production plants, Mr. Highman called upon plant transportation directors to impress upon the workers the necessity of obeying speed limits established to conserve gasoline and rubber.

War-Busy Maine Plant Stalled Again by Fire

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 29 (AP)—Fire, blamed on carelessness, swept the American Woolen Company mill here last night, forcing the war-busy plant to shut down for the third time within 18 months.

Mill officials said that it would be at least a week before operations could be resumed in the plant, which employs 500 persons 'round the clock in manufacturing cloth for the Army and Navy.

One a Minute Paint Rate For Plane Blades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29—The flash of metal propeller blades is gone for the duration of the war — experiments having shown that a dull black-painted blade reduces visibility to the enemy and also produces less reflected glare for the pilot. The tips of the blades are painted yellow as a safety measure when planes are on the ground.

Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft Corporation builds, it is said, approximately three-fourths of the propellers used in combat and training planes by the United States and Great Britain and its engineers sought a short-cut for this additional task.

They found it in the use of a conveyer-type spraying process.

An endless-chain conveyor takes the blades through chambers in which the several operations in the paint job are carried out. By this method painted blades can be turned out at the rate of one every minute, the entire operation requiring 41 minutes.

In the first chamber the blades are cleaned in hot, vaporized tricolethylene which removes all grease and dirt. Next the blades pass into a chamber where blowers dry and cool them.

A priming coat of zinc chromide is sprayed on in the third compartment, with excess paint being recovered for reclamation. They next pass through a drying chamber with a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit and are then cooled by blowers.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

We Are Co-operating

with the Office of Price Administration to keep down the cost of living. Our ceiling prices are marked on or posted for "cost - of - living" items. All our selling prices are the same as or lower than our ceiling prices.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

Fur Coats

REPAIRED

NOW is the ideal time to have your fur coat modernized, repaired or cleansed. Estimates given on the sixth floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO. • BOSTON • PHONE HUB. 0260

Chandler's
BOSTON

Spice Tan
Sunshine Yellow
Beauty Blue
Baby Pink
American Navy
Scarlet
Green Glass
Natural
Cherry
Scotch Green
Black
Ice Blue
Brown
Aqua Marine

Mail and Phone Orders Filled
HANcock 7500

"SWEET SUE" SLIPON OF ALL PURE WOOL

$3

A marvelous value . . this extremely popular, boxy slipon sweater of soft, pure wool . . fourteen colors! Definitely—a college favorite. Sizes 34 to 40. Street floor.

Filene's
BOSTON
SHOE SHOPS
FIFTH FLOOR

Dress up in COMFORT in

Dr. M. W. LOCKE FALL SUEDES

Blessings in disguise . . . designed to complement your "off-duty" outfits, but based on comfort principles originally developed by the famed Dr. Locke. You *know* they'll keep your feet in condition.

$10. $11.50, $12.95

SIX REASONS WHY DR. LOCKE SHOES ARE BETTER

Fit Comes First—a different last for different types of feet.
Curve for Comfort—an inward curve to place body weight on the *outside* of the arch.
Balance for Strength—to help balance the heel and ankle bones, thus strengthening overworked muscles.
Stability for Better Posture—to help maintain an even step and to carry body weight more easily and gracefully.
Correct Alignment—to swing the problem foot back to natural lines.
Three-Point Contact—help restore weight-bearing points to normal position—relieve strain and friction.

#3 last, brown suede with calf $11.50

#4½ last, black suede with patent $11.50

Ask for Mr. Foley, Mr. Foster, Mr. Piden, Dr. Locke registered shoe fitters.

British Bombers Smash Nuremberg War Plants

Continued from Page 1

piston rods and casting. The Siemen-Schuckert factory htere makes heavy electrical equipment.

The City is also an important railway center and has large repair shops for locomotives and rolling stock. It is on the Ludwig canal, connecting the Main and Danube Rivers. In striking at Nuremberg, the RAF was attacking one of the best-known German garrison towns.

Saarbrücken, in the rich Saar Valley, is in the center of some 70 square miles of coal mines. It has enormous iron works and steel mills.

Bombing Conditions Declared Perfect

Royal Canadian Air Force fliers on the raid said conditions were so nearly perfect that every detail of the streets and buildings of Saarbrücken stood out in relief.

The Germans struck back, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs in northeast and eastern England, mostly in coastal areas.

Eight persons were killed in one town in northeastern England when a bomb destroyed four homes. Bombs were also dropped during daylight on a West England town.

The Berlin Radio's first report on Friday night's raid said only that damage had been caused in several towns in southern and southwestern Germany. The Germans estimated the attacking force at from 230 to 250 planes and said 36 planes had been shot down.

Stalingrad:

German Wedge Cuts Into City

Soviet troops have hurled back German attacks, both above and below Stalingrad, by counterattacks, but Nazi tanks and infantry are wedged deeply into the City's defenses in another sector and the German Command has moved two fresh divisions into action, the Russians said today.

A Nazi tank division and one more infantry division maneuvered into position after a forced march from the Don Bend bridgeheads. Aerial transports brought up hundreds of other Germans.

Some of these dropped as parachutists behind the Russian lines. Automatic gunners duelled in the areas between fortified positions. Smoke spiraled up from bombed areas of Stalingrad, sprawled on the west bank of the Volga.

The Government declared 2,800 Germans, Rumanians, and Italians were fatalities as a result of a vain attempt to hold one wedge under Russian counterattacks northwest of the City.

Red Army men were declared bearing up under mass bombings and their sharp flanking blows southwest of Stalingrad were reported to have put the Germans on the defensive.

The sector of the deep German penetration was not identified, but the implication was that it was west of the City. The Russian communiqué said that "in this engagement also the Germans suffered heavy losses in men and equipment."

Russians Regain Caucasus Towns

Russian forces were reported to have struck heavily at Axis columns driving into the Caucasus and recaptured 13 additional villages during increased assaults upon German fortifications in the Upper Volga bog lands near Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

Soviet companies still hold the northern section of Rzhev, a Pravda dispatch said, and are striking at the Germans behind plane-laid smoke screens.

The Red Navy and supporting warplanes were credited with the destruction of four more Axis vessels, a submarine in the Black Sea, a transport in the Baltic, and two transports totaling 12,000 tons in the Barents Sea.

Numerous prisoners were declared by the Army newspaper Red Star to have been captured on the Central Front.

A Finnish communiqué said 60 Russian planes attacked Helsingfors in waves late Friday in the heaviest raid ever attempted upon the Finnish Capital.

The alarm lasted 4½ hours.

New Guinea:

Australians Meet Japanese Attack

Fighting grew in intensity today along the muddy shores of Milne Bay as veteran Australian troops battled with United States air support against Japanese forces attempting to consolidate a shaky grip on the southeastern tip of New Guinea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

A communiqué from the headquarters said the Australians were in close contact with the recently landed Japanese and described the fighting as "heavy."

A small number of United States service troops were reported in the battle area, but the Allied fighting forces were said to be composed of tried Australian Imperials and militia.

Allied medium bombers, piloted by Americans and escorted by Australian airmen in fighter planes, were raking the beach heads established by the Japanese and the communiqué reported that "numerous fires were started."

The Japanese apparently filtered into the dense jungle, where they were engaged by Australians, sloshing along infrequent trails and slashing their way through mangrove swamps to meet the invader.

A spokesman said the weather, which had slowed the early progress of the land and air battle, was "better now," but troops still were fighting in heavy mud.

The battle was proceeding several miles from the head of Milne Bay along the north shore. A narrow beach there fades into the swampy jungle land.

Japanese Air Force Mauled Severely

While there was no indication of how the land fighting was going, a recapitulation of Allied communiqués issued during the past week showed that the Japanese Air Force has been taking a severe mauling in the Australian theater.

According to these bulletins, the Japanese have lost 42 of their famed Zero fighters, 4 heavy bombers and 2 dive bombers since Aug. 23, in addition to an unestimated number of planes damaged. Allied losses in the same period have been put officially at only four planes.

American-built P-40 fighters—some of them flown by Australian airmen—have been playing a big part in the Allied air attacks.

The latest communiqué did not mention any Japanese aerial activity in the Milne Bay sector, where P-40's previously had been credited with the destruction of two enemy dive bombers and two fighters.

Three Japanese planes were reported to have attacked Darwin, Australia, Friday night, but the bulletin said they did no damage.

There has been no word here concerning the Battle of the Solomons since a United States Navy communiqué issued in Washington Aug. 27 announced that "Japanese surface forces appear to have withdrawn from the vicinity of our positions in the Tulagi area."

A Japanese spokesman claimed that 43 United States ships had been sunk or damaged in the Battle of the Solomon Islands, the Tokyo Radio reported. Included in this list, the spokesman said, were three large warships, seriously damaged.

Chinese Dig In:

Grip Is Tightened On Chuhsien Airport

Chinese troops were reported in Chungking today to have reinforced their hold on the newly recaptured Chuhsien airdrome, from which United Nations planes may one day bomb Japan, by occupying the walled city of Chuhsien itself and Changshutan, five miles to the east.

Field dispatches announced the gains, achieved at the expense of garrisons weakened by mysterious Japanese withdrawals.

The Chinese Central News Agency said the recapture of Chuhsien, in western Chekiang Province, within 3½ hours' bomber flight of Japan, gave Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces control of nearly 220 miles of the 450-mile-long Chekiang-Kiangsi Rail line.

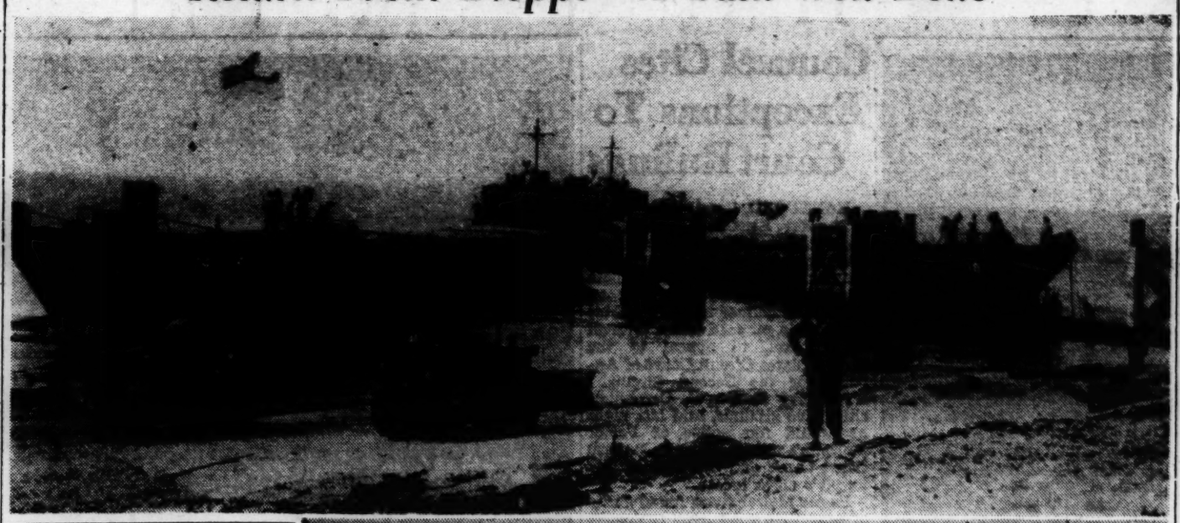
An official Chinese review said both sides suffered high casualties in the Chekiang-Kiangsi fighting. The Japanese, it was reported, used more men than in any campaign since the drive on Hankow in October, 1938.

The Japanese, the review said, suffered 14,000 casualties in attacks on Kinhwa and Lanchi, 18,000 at Chuhsien and 8,000 at Shangjao. The situation in Kiangsi Province has been restored to the position prevailing when the Japanese began their eastward drive from Nanchang, it was reported.

In addition to 170,000 troops, the Japanese used the largest air force ever employed in any battle in China, the review said.

It asserted the participation of the Americn Volunteer Group of fliers under Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault was particularly encouraging and added, "The support they rendered constituted an important factor in the recovery of Linchwan."

Return From Dieppe—A Task Well Done



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Equipment Used in Raid on Continent

Top: These British barges, which carry Bren gun carriers and tanks, were used in the operations against the Axis at Dieppe, France, on Aug. 19. They are shown after their return from the raid. Bottom: Barges which carried Bren gun carriers on Dieppe raid discharge their cargo over the unloading platforms as barges touch beach in Britain upon return.

British Widen Interest In Problems After War

Continued from Page 1

ning" has issued a number of illuminating broadsheets that strike at the roots of British insularity. The Labor Party Conference looks beyond victory to the laying of foundations for the future. Within recent weeks Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have made important declarations on postwar policy.

In many respects there is agreement in England and America regarding the political price that must be paid for an enduring peace. The recent declarations of Secretary of State Hull and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles concerning the necessity of establishing, after the war, some form of world organization are being echoed in Whitehall.

Speaking of the armed forces Mr. Welles has said:

"I believe they will demand that the United Nations become the nucleus for a world organization of the future to determine the final terms of a just, an honest and a durable peace. . . ."

Kindred in outlook was the affirmation of Sir Stafford Cripps that:

"The interests of individual nations must give way, in some matters at least, to those of the wider community, whether the European or the world community of nations. . . ."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull on July 23 said:

"It is plain that some international agency must be created which can—by force, if necessary—keep the peace among nations in the future. There must be international co-operative action to set up the mechanisms which can thus insure peace."

The present writer was in England at the time these words were uttered. They were favorably commented upon by the press, put on the air by the B. B. C., and approved in principle by the leaders generally.

Eden Looks Ahead

Kindred in outlook to Mr. Hull's world views is that of Mr. Eden:

"Before the war began the world was shrinking before our eyes. The war has accelerated that process. The world after the war will be a still smaller place. There will be no room for isolation, no room for selfish notices or unneighborly policies. There will be but one village street from Edinburgh to Chungking."

The churches and religious forces of the two countries, in the main, see eye to eye on the politics of peace. The 377 religious leaders who met in Conference of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at Delaware, Ohio, in March, asked "that the United States co-operate fully with all nations and peoples in working toward a world order of justice and peace." The British churches, in their statement on "The Christian Church and World Order," declared that "the solidarity of the whole race . . . must be reflected in political institutions and in a proper subordination of all nations to the law that should govern them all. A true world order will therefore contain the instrument for declaring law and the means of enforcing it. It will, moreover, be not rigid but flexible, seeking ways whereby changing conditions and national developments may be reflected in political and international institutions."

In England, as in the United States, there has been, and continues to be, a gradual broadening of the conception of postwar political development. The enactment of Lend-Lease legislation was quickly followed by agitation looking toward an Anglo-American coalition. The drafting of the Atlantic Charter gave impetus to this agitation. When, on Jan. 2 of this year, 26 nations, by joint declaration, subscribed to the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter, and when, some months later, two other nations, Mexico and the Philippines, affixed their signatures to this Declaration, the orbit of postwar political collaboration was considerably widened.

British Vary Views

However, this conception of a more inclusive form of world organization has wider currency in the United States than in England. In talking with British people I discover a variety of views on the steps to be taken in implementing the broad generalities of the Atlantic Charter.

For one thing, Brititsh policy, traditionally and by the imperatives of geography, has been more closely affected by the Continent of Europe, than toward the Western Hemisphere or East Asia. The maintenance of a balance of power on the Continent has been for the British an ever present concern. With the passing of France as a great world power there are many persons in England who look toward Russia as providing, along with the British, that balance of power once provided by the French Republic.

Moreover, I discovered in England, a much keener interest in the formation of a number of smaller federations within Europe than is currently reflected in postwar discussions in the United States.

There is, for example, a great deal of talk in England about a Polish-Czechoslovakian federation, a Scandinavian federation, a Danubian federation, a Balkan federation. The projection of these smaller federations does not necessarily preclude the establishment of a more inclusive international body.

As a matter of fact, to many Britishers, the smaller federation is the logical and necessary step in the direction of the larger federation. Just as, in the United States, there are those who hold that Western Hemispherical solidarity is a prelude to solidarity on a grander scale. At the moment, however, the idea of a world community of nations, of the kind so eloquently proclaimed by Vice-President Wallace, Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles, seems to have wider acceptance in America than in England.

If, at the moment, the people of England appear to be less eager for an over-all type of international organization than is contemplated in recent addresses by high ranking officers of the American Government, the reason may be said to lie in the fact that they remember how the United States walked out on the rest of the world some 25 years ago. It remains for America to convince not only England but the world at large that this time it means what it says.

Data on Essentials of Peace Sought by 'Peoples Mandate'

Continued from Page 1

the active assistance of officers and members of the Mandate committee in every one of the other American republics, who have worked with the Committee since it was organized in 1935. These representatives will arrange with groups in their countries for the study and determination of peace essentials.

Statements recently made regarding world organization by United States officials, notably Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mr. Welles, are being sent in Spanish and Portuguese to Mandate representatives to aid in stimulating discussion. A digest of proposals to secure lasting peace made by organizations in the United States will follow to indicate the trend of thought among various groups in this country.

Mandate chairmen are being requested to send to the Washington office proposals made by officials, groups and individuals in their countries for consideration in the framing of a definite program.

Among the plans to forward the campaign is a contest with an award of prizes for the program on the essentials of lasting peace which is judged the most effective and practical. This contest will be carried on in the capital of each of the other republics. Officers of the Committee will go to many of the republics for consultation with leaders regarding the campaign.

The Peoples Mandate Committee began active work in Latin America at the Inter-American conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936. Among its activities have been a good will tour of the United States by a group of Latin American women and several "flying delegations" to Central and South America in support of the Buenos Aires peace treaties and other specific measures for inter-American peace and co-operation.

Goodrich Makes Self-Buoying Suit For Protection Against Sea Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—"Buoys for our boys," are the latest Akron-made products designed to cope with wartime sea hazards.

The innovation is a self-buoying rubber suit, assuring greater safety for the men who travel the high seas these days in one capacity or another. Akron engineers describe the new type life-saving suit, now being manufactured by the B. F. Goodrich Co., as having special construction affording increased protection during long exposure.

Large enough to fit a man six and a half feet tall, the garment weighs about 14 pounds. Weights built into boots provide stability and maintain the wearer in an upright position when the suit is submerged.

The suits are made with yellow hoods which can easily be seen when afloat. The main part of the suits are black, offering minimum attraction for fish and each is equipped with knives for protection against shark or other predatory fish. Even a whistle to attract the attention of passing ships is also a part of the suit's equipment and a waterproof flashlight with a red lens is fastened to the garment for use at night—should the hapless wearer be unceremoniously dumped into the sea.

"These life-saving suits are large enough to cover a fully clothed man and when used with a life preserver will keep the wearer afloat almost indefinitely," one engineer explained. "An ingenious neckband keeps water from entering the suit while gloves with frictioned material on the palms prevent slipping when handling equipment.

"The suit can be put on in half a minute and may be worn on shipboard and as a protection against wind, cold and spray. They have enough buoyancy to support another person besides the wearer in the water."

Goebbels Sees Nazis Wintering in Russia

Overseas News Agency

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 29

Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told visiting Turkish journalists in Berlin that "Germany will probably have to face another winter in Russia and the war will continue into next year," the Valencia (Spanish) Radio reported.

According to the Spanish broadcast, Dr. Goebbels told the visiting correspondents that the last winter was very hard on Germany and that the Germans had had to face "terrible difficulties."

'Town Meetings for War' Due In Full Defense Mobilization

Continued from Page 1

contribution these committees can make to the better prosecution of the war, the OCD outlines concrete steps they can take in helping the government meet urgent problems. For example:

Consumer Problems — "During the months ahead the committee charged with the responsibility of advising the community on consumer problems, conservation and policing prices will perform one of the most important functions relating to the war effort.

"The problem of maintaining prices at a reasonable level will be a big job, and will of necessity require a large organization. The committee's program must be carefully planned. Its members should be required to keep in close touch with the entire OPA program both with respect to the national and local view and be able at all times to implement it with effective local action."

Housing—"In many communities the housing problem is acute. It is a problem tied up with all phases of the life of the community. The citizens of those communities where war work is of major concern should be asked to register voluntarily all vacant rooms, houses and apartments. Moreover, the citizenry should be urged to co-operate 100 per cent with local authorities for the enforcement of rent ceilings.

"Every effort should be made to supply the type of housing facilities for war workers that will promote worker efficiency in the local war plants. A worker to be efficient must be able to get the required amount of rest between work periods.

Labor Supply—"Where are these workers? Who will train them? We must 'find' them. We must train literally millions of workers almost overnight. We cannot plan to start a training program at some future date. We must do it now.

"As fast as this committee discovers new skilled or semi-skilled workers the information should be sent to the league office so that such valuable information can be turned over to the man power commission or some other appropriate state or federal agency.

"Any local facilities which may be used for training new workers should be pressed into immediate service."

Inventory of Facilities—"It has been said that this war will be won by the side having the preponderence of motors. This is a war of production and more production. It is our duty as Americans to see to it that there are no idle machines at any hour of the day anywhere.

"We must not get the idea that a handful of machine tools in a small community cannot make an important contribution to the war effort. The committee assigned to the task of inventorying the productive capacity of the community can do an important job."

Great emphasis is laid on the value of frequent and regular town meetings for war. It is intended that at these meetings the special committees will report on their progress and problems and that there shall be a public accounting on every phase of the community's war effort.

Revival of Tradition

"Throughout the history of the nation," the new OCD civilian mobilization program declares, "especially during periods of crisis, the people, once aroused, have always turned to the great American tradition of hold town meetings as the best way to get things done quickly, efficiently and, as our glorious revolutionary period has so eloquently told, effectively.

"During the months to come, particularly during the months just ahead, this great tradition can and must be revived. This is everybody's war and everybody should devote himself to winning it. We, as Americans, cannot conceive of any better way for everybody to get down to the business of winning this war than through the medium of town meetings for war."

The Civilian War Council program is being sponsored by the American Municipal Association in collaboration with the Office of Civilian Defense. It is a program which has already been worked out in practice through the pioneering of the Maryland League of Municipalities and has just been laid before the 8,000-member cities by Thomas Conner, its Executive Secretary.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

AUSTRALIA
Burford & Sons
Watchmakers and Jewellers
The Home for Quality Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Souvenirs
Repair Service
112 Market Street, Sydney
Near David Jones Phone MA. 4926

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO., Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

THISTLE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
Ask for
THISTLE INKS
Showcard, India, Drawing, Linen Marking, Writing, Stamp-pad
Telephone MA 5242
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Famous for over a century . . .
THE FINE HOUSE LINENS
AT DAVID JONES'
FOR SERVICE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"

You Buy Quality Goods
at
Famous Low Prices
at
ANTHONY HORDERNS
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Private
Parcel Delivery
We collect and deliver parcels within the metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 1/- per parcel. A quick, safe and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M-2407 for our carter to call.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421, also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Finneys
Queensland's Leading Department Store
— where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Interpreting the Hindu Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

Against the vortical background of India's current affairs, its highest art form—the Hindu dance—stands in timeless serenity, unmoved, apart.

There is no violence in that art form. It is gracious, sometimes vivacious, in style, rich in detail, vivid with the color of its gorgeous costumes, its complicated rhythms and technical means of utterance, yet calm and lofty in spirit. And it is absolutely clear to its own audience.

The picture is continually made clearer to Western eyes by the American dancer, La Meri, whose lifework has been a tireless study of this form at its native sources, and who is now as tireless in its exposition since (at the outbreak of the war in Europe) she returned to the United States and settled in New York. In stage concerts, in studio recitals, in lecture-demonstrations, she has elucidated her theme. Her company of Natya Dancers is made up of American girls who have studied with her, and as more Americans pursue and assimilate this study, it is gradually being incorporated into the medley of the American dance field.

* * *

Nearly a year ago La Meri brought out a book* for the further enlightenment of the layman or student, a book as handsomely mounted as her own stage productions, its expensive format appropriate to its wealth of content.

To many lay readers the most direct approach to the subject will be through the plates illustrating 200 of the hand and arm gestures in full-length portraits and 36 separate close-ups of hand studies alone, all posed by La Meri and photographed by her husband and manager, Guido Carreras.

One cannot expect to flip through these pages as casually as one glances at the easy iconography of the popular pictorial weekly, although some of the gestures are obvious, and like the acts of listening, beckoning, supplication, playing a flute, holding a spear, etc., already familiar in Western pantomime and dance. A larger number of the gestures are more subtle. One has only to try executing them—the pliant wrist, fingers in backbends as well as inward curves, vibrating, or with the whole hand shimmering in waves—to realize the extraordinary manual flexibility required.

* * *

La Meri supplies the key to understanding in her written discourse on Hindu Natya (the combination of dance and drama which Hindu dance is). Roughly speaking, she says, there are three types of gesture—the purely descriptive, those which are drawn from the sublimation of natural gestures, and those based on association of ideas. "The hand language of India is as complete and expressive as any spoken language."

But more than hand poses are entailed in the Hindu dance—the ritual expression of emotion without commotion. Facial and neck muscles are also used to aid in conveying the innumerable moods and mental states of man. The shoulders, arms, torso, are extremely sinuous. The legs, ankles, feet, have each their multiple positions and functions, as rigidly systematized for study as those of the other members. "But in spite of this complete and difficult system of control," La Meri writes, "the lower limbs are used primarily as a rhythmic accompaniment to the amazing technique of the upper body."

And what is the purpose of this elaborate technique? "It [the Hindu dance] is the expression in lyric movement of an inspirational, philosophic religion." It is based on fixed traditions, and, according to Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy in his Foreword, suffers no innovation. Dr. Henry R. Zimmer, in the Introduction, refers to "the ceremonious gravity and the solemn dignity of Hindu dancing, which has no concern whatsoever with self-expression or with sentimental improvisation."

* * *

In her choreographical adaptations, La Meri brings out a certain amount of humor underlying the ceremonial attitude. And in her thesis she speaks of new combinations for hand gestures to meet new needs, of the renaissance of the Indic dance in the work of Rabindranath Tagore and of Uday Shankar, and of the gradual enrichment of the art. All of which would seem to indicate that Hindu dancing is not always solemn, and that the traditions, though basic, are not unalterably fixed, or at least are sometimes used as starting points for newer growths.

That India is not one but many countries, La Meri emphasizes, and she adds that not every province knows the dance forms of the others. She distinguishes between the vigorous dances of North India, where Mohammedanism, amid a hodgepodge of religious beliefs, reigns, showing them to be more human in subject matter, more worldly in technique, than those of South India, which, derived from the Hindu religion, are quieter, more meditative.

Three of La Meri's 16 postulates on the differences between Occidental and Oriental dancing are somewhat controversial in view of the development of the modern American dance. There are in fact several points of resemblance between the Hindu and modern American forms, as in the primitive stance, the eloquent torso, and in the latter form (though by no means as a sign language) an increasingly expressive use of the hands. The author may not have been long enough in the United States to have observed these resemblances, so probably had the conventional stage dance of steps and patterns in thought when she wrote:

"(a) The Occidental dances from the waist down; the Oriental from the waist up." The modern American dancer dances with his whole body, if not just the way the Hindu dancer does. and with an especially free torso.

"(b) Occidental feet are shod, capable, point downward and are inexpressive in themselves; Oriental feet are naked, move simply, point upward, and are expressive in themselves." The modern American dance is noted for the expressional power of its bare, tensile feet.

"(m) In the Occident the dance is a vehicle for reflecting the dancer's personality; in the Orient the dancer suppresses his personality to become the vehicle of the theme." And the answer to that is, idea transcends personality in any great dancing.

Exception might be taken to a few other of the postulates, but "(o) The Occidental dancer is expected to move the emotions of his audience from the dead stop of skepticism," is only too true. "Members of an Oriental audience are 'content to perfect the song in their own minds, by the force of their own feelings.'"

So should it be with the audience for this book. "For," as La Meri says, "the audience is half the performance of any art. It is the receiving set without which the melody is lost in the void. It is not always the artist who broadcasts the static your set sometimes picks up!"

*"The Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance, by La Meri. New York: Columbia University Press. $10.

Two Plays About the Air War

By Harold Hobson

London

Terence Rattigan and Emlyn Williams, Oxford's two chief gifts to the theater of this generation, are between them now telling London all there is to know about air raids. At the Apollo, Mr. Rattigan shows what it is like to be up in the air bombing; at the Globe, Mr. Williams recalls what it is like to be down on the ground, bombed. Of the two experiences, if one may choose between the man-eating tiger and the elephant running amok, the second is the pleasanter.

Mr. Williams, whose play has passed its three hundredth consecutive performance, is able to approach his theme more directly than Mr. Rattigan can. It is well within the compass of even wartime stagecraft to present a big house in a London square, to sound air-raid sirens (so much more alarming than bombs), to make the scenery shake with explosions, and to reveal, before our eyes, precisely how all sorts of people—sensitive people, stolid people, sensible people, sentimental people—behave during that astonishing extension of time which stretches from the moment when the first whine of the descending bomb is heard to the moment when the wretched thing blows up. All this, and much more, is directly narrated in "The Morning Star," which shows, as the theater has shown so often in the past, and in so many different ways, how magnificently enduring human qualities are.

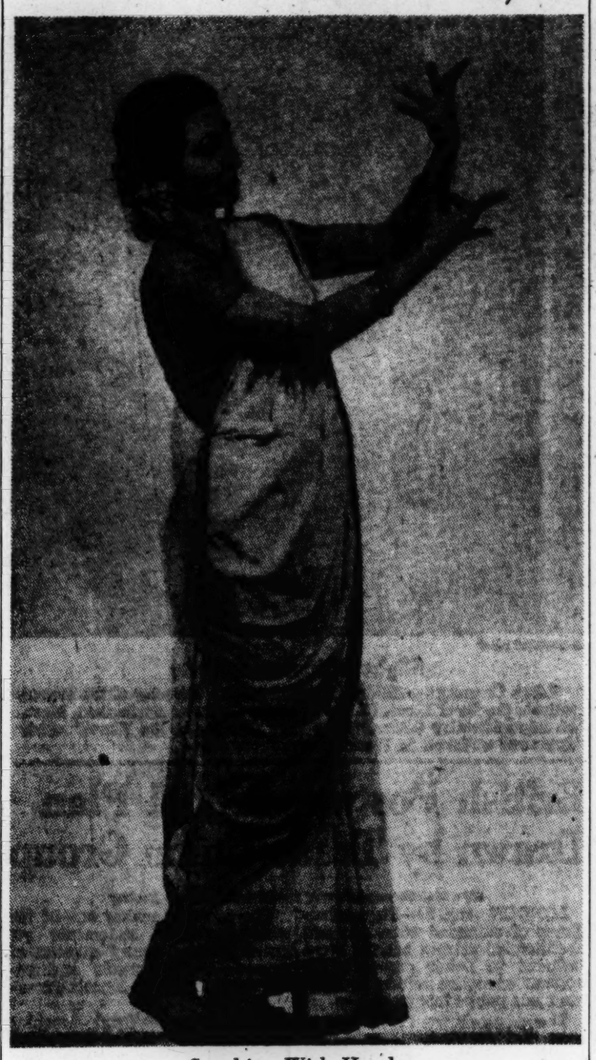
Mr. Rattigan, in "Flare Path," is unable to tackle his problem quite so straightforwardly. I suppose it is technically possible to show an airman inside an airplane, since some 20 years ago, in a provincial theater in Sheffield, I saw Mr. Owen Nares inside a gig. But that was in a scene intended to provoke giggles.

Mr. Rattigan is after different effects. He therefore keeps his aircraft offstage; we merely hear the drone of their engines as they take off on a night raid, and the thud as one of them crashes. We see his airmen before a raid. We see them after they have returned from a raid, with a wealth of eggs and bacon, more precious than the diamonds of Golconda, prepared against their coming. But we do not see them while actually making a raid, although one of them, Flight-Lieutenant Graham (Jack Watling), describes with extraordinary vividness his emotions when in the air.

Mr. Rattigan's story is set in a Lincolnshire hotel near an airdrome. This hotel is used almost exclusively by Air Force members and their wives. To it one night, on the eve of a big raid, there comes a film actor (Martin Walker), with whom Graham's young wife, Patricia (Phyllis Calvert), is about to elope. There are also the observer and his wife, and a Polish airman and the Englishwoman he has married, who is both tremendously goodhearted and overpoweringly hearty.

It is easy enough to see that Mr. Rattigan's tale is romantically improbable. Many English airmen face many grave dangers by day and by night; but the number of those whose wives are on the point of running away with a film star is fortunately limited.

This anecdote is the greatest weakness in the play, and yet it has embedded in it Mr. Rattigan's most impressive piece of craftsmanship. The Polish airman is believed to have been shot down in a raid, and his wife asks the film actor to read to her a letter he has left behind him, for it is written in French, a language she does not understand. This letter has nothing to do with the film actor's personal problem, and throws no light at all on whether one man should run away with another man's wife. It simply shows that the Pole loves his wife very dearly, as, indeed, she loves him. But the player sits down to read the letter, which Mr. Walker does with a most admirable emotion behind his apparently casual manner, intending to behave very like a cad, and gets up with rather different ideas. This is excellent theater. It is hitting the bull's-eye with your back turned to it, and is the best moment in a very fine play.



Speaking With Hands

La Meri tells of Breaking a Jar in the Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance: "Both hands, in patāka, outline a jar from bottom to top; then the left hand remains aloft in alapadma, while the right snaps the middle finger against the wrist."

Call to Paint Set Above Skill

By Jan Gordon

London

There is no doubt that the approach to the pictorial arts is more difficult than that to its rivals, music and literature, and I think for a reason as yet rather left in the dark. Almost everybody has unconsciously dabbled with both literature and music. The man who writes a letter does the first, the one who hums or whistles a tune does the second. There are moments when even the most tongue-tied may rise to heights of unexpected eloquence; rage or love may make him momentarily almost a poet; but few have any practical experience in the pictorial arts—although it is true that any housewife who, having bought some pots of bright enamel and a home decorator's color chart has lacquered up some of her furniture, has taken a first and quite important step in the direction of real art appreciation.

The benefits of the practical approach through doing the job oneself are excitingly illustrated by the fresh exhibition at the Lefevre Gallery of "The Ashington Group." Ashington is a mining community in Northumberland, and here a group of friends desired to learn how better to appreciate painting. Since elaborate lectures and so on were not feasible, Robert Lyon of the Newcastle University suggested the novel method of each man doing his best to paint a picture from his own experience, all the others in turn criticizing its qualities.

This seems to reconstruct adequate and inspiring conditions for the new growth of a folk spirit within a community already seeped through by sophisticated art. It seems to parallel, let us say, conditions of peasant music in Sweden, where the country folk still produce and judge for themselves original music.

In an art school the young student may arrive in a semi-unsophisticated condition, but the first thing he has to learn is sophistication. Generally during this course, his original impulses towards art, unless peculiarly strong, are submerged and may never come to the surface again. So all those delicate shades of personal genius which might later be so valuable are lost.

* * *

The self-help class, or the teaching of unsophisticates by their equals, seems to be amazingly successful in preserving just these qualities. In the art school the teachers set the tone, maybe unconsciously, and it is an art (or might one say artificial?) tone. In the self-help class the only tone that can be set is that of an expression of common experience. The only factor that the unsophisticate can criticize with authority is success or failure in producing a true feeling, and in seeking out the qualities that produce that feeling. In an art school these foundations of all true art are hardly ever touched upon, partly because the students are not usually encouraged to paint from inner experience but by arty and fashionable conventions, and partly because the experiences of the art-master and the experiences of the students do not necessarily have much in common.

In writing, say, a piece of prose there are two broad lines of attack—that of the grammarian who has an urgent message, and that of the man with the urgent message who has to find enough grammar for clarity. In the first case the urgency may be buried under the grammar, in the second the grammar lost through the urgency. The genius is the one who can combine them so that the one reinforces and gives new life to the other. But, if we had to choose between them, urgency without grammar is far preferable to grammar without urgency.

* * *

The value of these Ashington artists is that they show so clearly that in art the schools have been for a long time now concentrating on the wrong method of approach. The schools have been trying to teach grammar and neglecting urgency. But if comparatively untutored men who have been working only a few years, discovering meanwhile their own grammar, can produce such urgent paintings as James Floyd's "My Uncle's Hobby," an arrangement of canary cages and an armchair; Oliver Kilbourne's "His First Shift," a youngster starting off to work in the dark, his mother anxiously watching from the lighted door; George Brownrigg's "Dawn," a watchman shivering by a fire in a freezing landscape, or Harry Wilson's "Crisis News" in which every line and shape shares the emotional tension—if, I say, such paintings can be produced by the unsophisticate leading the unsophisticate, then the basic principle of self-help, the powers of active criticism by oneself and one's equals developing parallel with the powers of actual creation, should be incorporated largely in every school, and its results carefully noted.

Past Manners Live in Ballads

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"How times and customs change! Not so long ago in New Bond Street a young woman could enter a shop and modestly approach the young man behind the counter with a request: "Take me to your Heart." To which the young man would reply "Certainly, Modom," and in response to "How much will that be?" promptly answer "Two shillings net, Modom." Or, since gardens instead of vegetable allotments were then the vogue, the fair one might remark, "I know a lovely Garden," or "It is only a tiny Garden:" she might even mention "The Garden of my Heart."

As an old historian says, the English have ever been a ballad-loving people. A generation or so earlier the side-whiskered, watch-chained Victorian papa entertained his admiring family by making the gaseliers and aspidistras shake with "The Diver" or "The Trumpeter," to the consternation of the canary. While Aunt Edie edified the company with "The Better Land" and "Ora pro nobis." The Victorians could take it.

Ballads—not, of course, of the drawingroom variety—were embodied in our earliest history because the bards and minstrels were our first historians. The minstrel was both poet and musician, and it is significant that nearly all the tunes to which he sang were dance tunes. Music and the dance supplied a rhythmic pattern for the words. Indeed many of these old melodies have been recovered from collections made by the dancing masters of different periods. The word "ballad" is itself derived from the Italian ballata, "a dance," and that again from ballare, "to dance"; balada is the Provençal for "dancing-song."

* * *

In passing it is worth pointing out the analogy which exists, though nobody seems to have noticed it, between the early ballad and the carol of the Middle Ages. "Carole" was "the name given by the Trouvères to a dance in which the performers moved slowly in a circle, singing as they went." Up to about a century ago the peasants of West Cornwall, England, used to sing a remarkable old carol in narrative form, perhaps a fragment of an old Mystery Play, of which the first of the 11 verses ran:

Tomorrow shall be my dancing day;
I would my true love did so chance
To see the legend of my play,
To call my true love to my dance.

There were good tunes in England when the Normans came, and it is recorded that Thomas, the first Norman Archbishop of York (1070) collected many from the minstrels and wrote hymns to them. The names of the ballads were often written over the Latin of the hymns.

Twelfth-century England seems to have deserved the title "Merry." Alfred of Beverly describes it as an "England, full of sports, a free people, delighting in jokes." In the sixteenth century every "troublesome and laborious occupation" had music "for a solace and recreation. . . . And hence it is that manual laborers and mechanical artificers of all sorts keep such a chanting and singing in their shoppes—the tailor on his bulk, the shoemaker at his last, the mason at his wall, the shipboy at his oar, the tinker at his pan, and the tiler on the house-top." (Dr. John Case's "The Praise of Musicke.")

So fertile a subject surely deserves more than Dr. Northcote's 124 pages,* which range all over Europe and touch even the traditional ballads of the United States of America. This means that Dr. Northcote had to write with eyes glued to his main object: "to review the character and importance of the ballad in music generally." He cannot pause—"unfortunately," he says—"to assess or to decide musical controversies," in which, as everybody knows, more discords can be fastened on an innocent little diatonic tune than those provided by a modern arranger.

* * *

Plunging into a dense jungle of material, Dr. Northcote has managed to track the ballad through its many and diverse metamorphoses, from the time of the aristocratic poet-musicians who flourished between eleventh and thirteenth centuries (Richard Coeur de Lion and William IX of Poitiers were troubadours) down to contemporary instrumental works like Leo Sowerby's Ballad for Two Pianos and Orchestra and Křenek's Tango-Ballad. Drawing-room ballads are now as out of date as sheikhs in fiction; and modern Aunt Edies, in uniform, "swing it" with the best of their Waacs, Waafs, or Wrens. But it must be admitted that no cautious person, unless retiring to a new defensive position, would ask Matilda if she liked waltzing.

Dr. Northcote has many interesting things to say about the narrative song and its development by Loewe and others, which reached its highest romantic expression in Schumann and Brahms. He believes that the German "strophic" Ballade, exhibiting very strongly the impress of the Volkslied, might be taken as a recreation of the old minstrel ballad by a reverse process, and that it undoubtedly comes nearest to the ancient form.

But as Dr. Northcote makes plain, age cannot wither, nor custom stale the infinite variety of the ballad. Essentially a popular form, "artiness" of any kind at once brings with it the insignia of the "pseudo." Far better that direct relation with vulgar everyday life described by an old writer: "scarce a cat can look out of a gutter, but up starts a halfpenny chronicler, and presently a proper new ballad of a strange sight is indited." Only too well do we know the sham, with or without music:

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
And I met with a ballad, I can't say where,
That wholly consisted of lines like these.

*"The Ballad in Music, by Sidney Northcote. London: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.

Eisteddfod Hints at Rebirth of Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIGAN, S. Wales—In this modest South Wales town, the third wartime Welsh National Eisteddfod had just been held in an atmosphere strangely unfamiliar but reflecting typical determination of Welsh patrons of the arts not to be deterred. This Eisteddfod was voted a success even though for the most part attendance was numbered in hundreds rather than the usual thousands; even though some of the favorite choir competitions had to take a back seat because the judges had visited the choirs beforehand so that only the few leading choirs came to Cardigan in the interests of petrol economy; and even though the winner of the mixed choirs was Mountain Ash Civil Defense Choir, appropriate enough for the times, but hardly in keeping with the traditional anti-war feeling of Eisteddfodau.

An exhibition of rural arts and crafts preceded the opening of the Eisteddfod proper on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 5, by "Crwys," the Archdruid, Mr. D. O. Evans, M. P., and the Mayor of Cardigan, Mr. James Davies.

Attendance Shrinks

Normally, 100,000 people attend the festival. This year the chief building was a cinema seating 600. Slight compensation was provided by loudspeakers in a neighboring meadow. There were always as many listeners in the field as there were inside the auditorium proper, and when Mr. David Lloyd George spokeon Thursday, 5,000 people gathered there.

Then it was that the former Premier delivered by far his most striking address of recent Eisteddfodau, and committed himself to the statement, "We Welsh are tired of being ruled from Whitehall. They understand nothing of our spirit." Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the young people of Wales to come forward and to do for the Wales of the 20th century what a religious revival had done for the Wales of the Napoleonic Wars.

"The Government has chosen a committee to consider the future of Wales after the war. But this is not enough. There must be people of all parties and of no party who will prepare evidence and suggestions to place before the Committee.

Mr. James Griffiths, a leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, added support to Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the following day, "The postwar aims upon which Welshmen must concentrate," said Mr. Griffiths, "were: security of livelihood; a rightful place for the Welsh language in courts and schools; a measure of self-government so that Wales can work out her own salvation in co-operation with all other nations. We must cease to live on our traditions," he continued, "but I have faith in the ability of our young people to build a new Wales."

The tenor of these speeches was borne out by a statement issued by a group of young Welshmen, most of them journalists, calling themselves provisionally the "Wales 1942 group," who will shortly call a conference to implicate the appeals thrown out by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Griffiths. The object of the group will be "to create an informed public opinion in Wales upon the urgent Welsh problems."

The winner of the Crown poem was Mr. Hermon Jones, a theological student of Deiniolen in Caernarvonshire. A record entry was received when 279 epigrams on The Hearthstone were submitted and the winner was the Rev. E. Llwyd Williams, Brynaman, S. Wales. Mrs. Kate Bosse Griffiths won the prize for the short story.

The ladies' choirs prize was shared by the Mid-Rhondda Co-Operative Songsters and the Llanelly Ladies' Choir. Drama was largely in the hands of "Cynan," the Recorder of the Gorsedd. Dr. Rowland Williams said of Mr. Richard Llewelyn's "How Green was my Valley" that he did not recognize his Wales in the book. Next year's Eisteddfod is planned to be held in North Wales.

More Music for Nation in Wartime Aim of Music Trade Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Tubas, trombones, cornets, drums, piccolos, and even harmonicas have a job to do in the war effort. And though their players will not actually be drafted for duty, they'll have a lot more to do on the home front in months to come.

Music, in the oponion of members of the nation's leading music trade organizations which have just held wartime conventions here, should become more a part of daily life in a wartime nation. They resolved that from now on there will be more rousing musical send-offs for departing draftees, more singing in parks and public gatherings, more band concerts to help raise money for war bonds, more group singing by soldiers wherever they are.

The trade executives, manufacturers, wholesalers, and owners of retail music stores think everyone should sing and play music more during war, rather than less. They propose to send "Minute Men" song leaders to businessmen's luncheons to give them coaching in the new and old time patriotic songs and they urge the wives of servicemen left at home to get together and organize bands and orchestras.

More music in munitions and war production factories is an especial aim of the National Association of Music Merchants They point to the successful use of music in England and to some plants in this country where programs radiocast over loud-speaker systems throughout the plants have helped to spend up the tempo of production, have helped reduce accidents and fatigue, and have boosted morale of the workers

Such programs are already being given workers even in noisy plants and are so popular that in one case when the system broke down union officials insisted on its immediate repair. Programs usually are given during opening and closing periods, during the middle of the morning, and afternoon, and at the noon hour.

Music merchants who may supply the records for these programs were advised that stirring and spirited marches have proven best for starting the workers off in the morning and bidding them good night.

Ceiling Is Off Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced removal of the overall price ceiling from Canadian and imported newspapers, magazines and periodical publications in general, leaving the press "free to adjust rates and safeguard its revenues."

The exemption applies to newsstand and street sale prices and to subscription rates. Advertising rates already are exempt.

In announcing its decision, the Board said a careful survey by the Administrator of Publishing, Printing and Allied Industries showed that while larger revenues had offset higher operating costs in 1940 and 1941, revenues recently had suffered a "serious decline."

"There are too many variations of circumstances to deal with each case individually so as to maintain a control of price," the Board said. "Accordingly, it has been decided to remove the overall price ceiling and leave the press free to adjust rates and safeguard its revenues so that the freedom and independence of the press may be preserved.

"This decision brings the Canadian regulations into conformity with those of the United States, where newspapers, magazines and periodicals were from the outset exempted from the price ceiling."

Certain economies were believed possible in the publishing field and all publishers were being urged, "individually and collectively," to keep prices down and conserve materials and labor as far as possible. Publishers were expected to try to maintain service at existing prices where possible, although it was recognized that economies were not always possible or did not afford any great saving, particularly in the case of rural newspapers and weeklies.

But competitive conditions within the industry, the announcement said, "make it highly unlikely that price adjustments can be made in any unreasonable manner."

In outlining its reasons for removing the price ceiling, the Board said it was impossible to establish a common measurement of value for all publications or any general principle governing price increases. It was also impractical to provide a direct government subsidy for sections of the press unable to operate under a direct price ceiling, "since a subsidy of this kind would not be compatible with the democratic principle of a free press."

Self in High Post Of British Output

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 29—Sir Henry Self, who was responsible for placing the first British aircraft contract in the United States and for planning the whole of the American aircraft program for Britain, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Production, the BBC reports.

Sir Hinry has for the last 20 years served in the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Aircraft Production and has been closely connected with the planning of the Empire air routes.

When the chiefs of staff were set up, he was second to Field Marshal Sir John Dill in Washington for special liaison duties in connection with supply.

Supplies Pile Up For Allied Prisoners

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 29—The BBC said that supplies for Allied prisoners and internees in Japan are accumulating at Lourenço Marques to be sent to Japan on the largest scale yet attempted.

The supplies are being handled by the British and South African Red Cross. The message adds that supplies valued at £1,500,000 are already accumulated at the port.

Vitamin Oil Price-Fixing Charged in Indictment

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 29 (AP)—The price of vitamin oils has been established at arbitrary, artificial and noncompetitive levels by a Seattle fishing industry combination in restraint of trade, a Federal grand jury indictment charges.

The indictment was returned yesterday against the Halibut Liver Oil Producers and its owner, Lyle E. Beanchflower; the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of Seattle and its officers; the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific and numerous of its officers, and Egill Peterson, business agent of the Otter Trawlers' Union.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NEWS REEL OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—news subjects—30
MARCH OF TIME
"MEN OF THE FLEET"
GUEST ANALYST
JOHANNES STEEL
TEX McCRARY
UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS
CRUISE SPORTS
ROBERT BENCHLEY
AIR-CONDITIONED

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK!
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
TERESA WRIGHT · BABE RUTH
FLYING WITH MUSIC
MARJORIE WOODWORTH · GEORGE GIVOT

Cont. LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
William Powell · Hedy Lamarr
"CROSSROADS"
Robert Young · Basil Rathbone · Margaret Wycherly
Hilarious Comedy "About Face"
TREVOR-RATHBONE-WYCHERLY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Barbara Stanwyck · George Brent
"THE GAY SISTERS"
Plus "Spy Ship"

NOW PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
Ray Milland · Betty Field
"Are Husbands Necessary?"
Plus "Lady Gangster"

XETER Ken 7067
Norma Shearer—Robert Taylor
HER CARDBOARD LOVER
Ann Sothern—Red Skelton
MAISIE GETS HER MAN
Sunday "Musical Story"

TELEPIX
MARCH of TIME The Navy
CARILLONS New Bedford

NEW YORK (STAGE)

THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb · Peggy Wood · Leonora Corbett · Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-3969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. (ex. Mon.) 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
Every Evg. Ex. SUN. & MON., 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 249 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex-cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Aways Comfortably Cool.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
CARY GRANT · JEAN ARTHUR
RONALD COLMAN
"THE TALK OF THE TOWN"
A GEORGE STEVENS Production · A Columbia Picture
GALA STAGE REVUE · SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

The Mighty Story of Today! "THE PIED PIPER"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
ICELAND
with
SONJA HENIE—JOHN PAYNE
Sammy (Swing-and-Sway) Kaye
Sun thru Wed. Aug. 30-Sept. 2

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Hungary in New Crisis Over Nazi Unification

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29 — Hungary again appears to be approaching one of the frequent crises in its turbulent existence.

The passing of Stephen Horthy, Vice-Regent and heir-apparent of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, on the Eastern Front, has brought Hungary face to face with a situation wherein it must eventually choose between going completely under Nazi domination or maintaining some degree of independence so that it won't be swept entirely away if Germany loses the war.

The country's decision will be reflected in the election of a successor to Stephen Horthy.

The military situation is likely to play an important part in guiding Hungary's path. The country already is resigned to another winter on the Eastern Front and the Government has been busy organizing the collection of warm clothing for the troops who will have to endure the rigors of the Russian cold.

But do the majority of Hungarians think the Russians are on the verge of collapse or will anything occur between now and election day to make them believe a Germanized Europe is inevitable?

A Test at Election

If the answer to this question is "yes," the Magyars presumably will decide to make the best of a bad job, but if they still think the fortunes of war may change, observers believe, they'll elect a Vice-Regent who will maintain a certain amount of reserve toward the Nazis.

Among recent evidences of uneasiness in Hungary was a radiocast by Premier Nicholas Kallay in which he drew an analogy between Regent Horthy and King Stephen, both of whom, he said, had lost sons.

He added that he hoped that Admiral Horthy, like King Stephen, would be spared for many years of usefulness to the State.

Though the news of Stephen Horthy's decease on the Russian front actually reached his father and the nation on St. Stephen's Day, it is unprecedented for such a comparison to be made between the most revered character in Hungary's history and any contemporary figure.

Opposed to Full Unification

The explanation of the excitement which undoubtedly permeates the whole of Hungary is that Stephen Horthy was chosen as his father's deputy in preference to Archduke Albrecht, who was regarded as 100 per cent pro-German.

Though Hungary is fighting on the Axis side the majority of the people plainly dislike the prospect of falling too completely under German influence, and the choice of Stephen Horthy reflected this attitude.

The Regent's son had often visited England where he was known and liked, both as a businessman and as a keen sportsman. Hence though, as the locality of his passing shows, he was committed to the Axis side in the war he was regarded as uncommitted to the complete Nazification of his country.

In these circumstances highly inconvenient questions are naturally being asked by Hungarians about his demise. Many are saying: "The moment we heard he was going to the Russian front we knew the Nazis would get rid of him."

Stephen Horthy, owing to his father's infirmities, was not only Deputy Regent but virtually Head of the State. In virtue of his position it is surprising to put it mildly that he should have gone to the front as a mere Junior Officer. Certainly former Lance Corporal Hitler never did.

Stephen Horthy while still alive was the chief obstacle to the installation of a Nazi Gauleiter in Budapest. It is certain that now that he has gone, the Germans will renew their pressure.

For some time they have been dangling the possibility of the incorporation of Slovakia into the Hungarian state as a succulent bait with which to hide the barbed hook of further Nazi penetration.

The fact that such a step would be looked upon with horror by the Slovaks would naturally not deter the Germans if they saw in it a chance of getting complete control of Hungary.

Transylvania at Stake

Having got it, it is highly probable that they would then proceed to satisfy Rumania by a fresh partition of Transylvania of which they gave Hungary the greater part in the Vienna award two years ago.

The question, however, still remains as to what view Hungarians will finally take of the situation with which Stephen Horthy's disappearance confronts them. There are very few obvious candidates who if elected could carry on in the same tradition.

Only one that leaps to eye is Premier Kallay's predecessor, Dr. Ladislaus Bardossy, who lost the office because he was too tarred with anti-Axis brush of former Premier Count Paul Teleki and though he had declared war on the Soviet Union he didn't want to send enough Hungarian troops to destruction on the Russian front.

Survey of Candidates

Possible candidates who are all out for Hitler are Archduke Albrecht, scion of Hapsburgs, and Dr. Bela Imredy who—despite one Jewish grandparent (discovery of whose existence caused him to resign the Premiership some years ago) is strongly pro-German.

None of these candidates is likely to inspire Hungarians with wild enthusiasm, and as it is generally agreed that Admiral Horthy's second son couldn't fill the bill it seems that Hungarians will have to choose not so much a personality as a policy.

The manner of Stephen Horthy's passing is likely to cut both ways. While an obstacle to the Germans has gone, the inevitable suspicion that the Germans engineered his removal will harden many hearts against them.

And those who know their Hitler won't be too impressed if he offers them Slovakia, knowing his propensity for offering with one hand and taking away with the other.

Labor Accord Held Assured At Blackpool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Search for a means of broadening existing ties between the British and American labor union movement will occupy major attention at the conference of the British Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, Sept. 7.

At present the T. U. C. is linked with the American Federation of Labor in the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee. But what British labor is seeking is broader representation of the American labor front. This would be a long step toward its ultimate objective of linking the labor unions of Britain, the United States, and Russia.

The problem which will confront the delegates to the T. U. C. meeting in Blackpool was sharply outlined in a T. U. C. report published earlier this week.

Common Ground Needed

In it Sir Walter Citrine, T.U.C. leader, frankly admits that despite his journeying between London, Washington, and Moscow during the past few months, he has so far failed to find a common ground for the labor movements of the three United Nations.

He discloses clearly that the major obstacle has been his inability to find a program which would prove satisfactory to both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A concerted effort to find some solution to this impasse is expected to be made by the delegates to the Blackpool conference. For it is generally felt that unless this can be done, there can be little hope for any major results accruing from the subsequent conference of the T.U.C. and the A.F. of L. at New York later in the month.

Gain in Collaboration

Nevertheless despite this major hitch in plans for a unified United Nations labor front, the T.U.C. report draws an encouraging picture of progress in furthering collaboration between trade union movements in many parts of the world.

Despite the war the past year has been one of close contacts with labor in Sweden, in the British Dominions and Colonies and through the medium of such organizations as the International Labor Office, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Miners International Federation.

The presence in Britain of numbers of representatives of labor in continental Europe greatly added to the opportunities for discussions, as in the case of the miners' conference when 44 continental representatives attended.

As example of concrete results, the T.U.C. report points out that the committee appointed at the Miners International Conference is now investigating such questions as national and international control of the coal-mining industry and economic and social reforms.

A further encouraging aspect of the British T.U.C. report is the special comprehensive memorandum outlining specific proposals for postwar reform of education in Britain. The main recommendations will come before the congress at Blackpool.

What the Waves Will Wear

Associated Press

Slight Adjustment Made

Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee (right), Director of the Waves, adjusts the tie of Lieut. (J. G.) Virginia Carlin of Springfield, Mass., an administrative officer, at the first showing of the Waves' newly approved uniforms in Washington.

British Postwar School Plan Drawn by Trade Union Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—State subsidizing of extended education and abolition of private schools were included in Labor proposals for postwar education reform in Britain made public this week.

The proposals were contained in a special comprehensive memorandum published by the British Trades Union Congress Aug. 24.

The proposals, which will be placed before the T. U. C. delegates for adoption at their conference at Blackpool. Sept. 7, included the following points:

1. Equal education chance for all with school-leaving age raised from 14 to 15 immediately after the war and to 16 within three years of the armistice and with day continuation until the age of 18.

Education for All

2. To make the extended education possible for all, maintenance allowances for children above 11.

3. T. U. C. sees no place for private schools in the reformed system save where they serve experimental purposes. Other private schools not closed should be taken over by the State.

4. T. U. C. would also end the payment of public funds to church schools.

5. Universities to be open to all on system of State scholarships for all with capacity to benefit from higher schooling.

The proposal makes one of the most forthright statements yet heard on the thorny queston of denominational schools and religious teaching in schools generally.

"Let denominational teaching be done in the home, Sunday School, and Church," it says. What religious teaching there is in State schools, it adds, should be in accordance with an agreed syllabus.

There are some interesting comments in the press on the T. U. C.'s "All private schools must go" plan. One Conservative daily, the Daily Express, wholeheartedly supports the T. U. C. proposal.

Schools Also for Rich

It wants State schools for the so-called rich as well as for the poor. Hitherto, it says, "Children of the rich have had the disadvantages of private education," adding that in future the rich must also have the advantage of council schools.

On the other hand the Left Wing weekly, New Statesman and Nation, published a letter, though it doesn't agree with it, from a correspondent who has been a public school governor for 20 years claiming that Britain's traditional public schools "are in no wise threatened with bankruptcy," and should continue to play a vital role in the life of future Britain.

Education

Successful Letter Writing: Mysteries of Punctuation

Twenty-fifth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where are you going?"

The teacher turned from the blackboard. "Johnny," she directed, "come here and read that sentence."

Johnny squirmed but obeyed. "Where . . . are . . . you . . . going," he read hesitantly.

"All right, now, finish with the punctuation."

Suddenly a light broke over Johnny. "Where are you going, little buttonhook!" he triumphed.

Most of us are like Johnny. Punctuation seems a mystery. Letter writing brings the necessity of using it, and somehow we manage very well. But there are a few rules about which there seems to be a lack of information or some doubt as to their application. Perhaps it will be most helpful to discuss these.

For Example

In a sentence like this, where a statement ends with an abbreviation, use only one period: "The letter was from William Smith, Jr." When a question ends with an abbreviation, let the question mark follow the period: "Did he leave for Washington, D. C.?"

"Is there still a place for a semicolon in business letters?" asked one executive. "Our girls never use semicolons, and I think they fit into certain parts of my daily dictation."

Yes. A semicolon marks a pause of greater degree than that of a comma but of less degree than that of a colon or period.

Use a semicolon before words like however, therefore, etc., when they introduce a new thought, "The new specifications were all ready; however, there was a delay in getting the material." Frequently there is a choice between a semicolon and a period in a case like that. The comma would be incorrect. It is used when words like however, therefore, etc., interrupt the main thought of a sentence, "We are, however, doing the best we can."

Can Do a Lot

The comma is interesting. It may do a lot to a sentence!

On one occasion the board of trustees was visiting a class in punctuation. One little girl was almost in tears because of her inability to recite correctly.

"Never mind, dear," consoled one of the gentlemen, "punctuation doesn't make much difference anyhow."

The teacher's eyes danced. "Oh, doesn't it?" she challenged. "Matilda, go to the blackboard and write, 'The chairman of the board says the teacher is mistaken.' Now put a comma after board, and another after teacher!"

The trend in punctuation, as in every phase of letter writing, is toward simplicity. Unless a comma is necessary to the clearness of a passage, leave it out. Remember that a letter is for the eye and not for the ear of the reader. Do not put in a comma at every oral pause.

The comma is frequently used with conjunctions like and, but, for, or, and nor. When these words separate independent thoughts, they are preceded by a comma, "The secretary was glad she had arranged her work in advance, for her employer asked her to do some special checking."

Whether to use both a conjunction and a comma between the last two members of a series is a point of frequent discussion, "Before rearranging the floor plan, they had to consider the Sales, Profit and Loss, Credit, and Returned Goods Departments." If there were no comma before the last and, the Credit and Returned Goods Departments might be taken for one department, like the Profit and Loss Department.

Dates Explaining Other Dates

Some very fine stenographers have been under the impression that a comma always follows a date. Wrong: "Your letter of August 19, has received careful attention. Omit the comma here. If the year followed the day of the month, there would be commas before and after the year, "Your letter of August 19, 1942, received careful attention." The rule is that a date which explains another date is set off by commas.

The names of sections of the country are capitalized, the North, East, South, and West, but not directions. "The train was going east."

Do not capitalize the names of seasons: summer, autumn, winter, and spring.

Ever since Aristophanes, a Greek grammarian, assembled the rules and established a school of grammar about 400 B. C., punctuation has been the responsibility of writers, secretaries, and printers.

While some correspondents like to dictate punctuation, most of them are not period-and-comma conscious. They prefer to leave this to the discretion of the secretary. As punctuation brings out the full meaning of every passage, here is her golden opportunity!

The final article of this series will run in the News Columns Monday. You may be interested to know that a book, "Successful Letter Writing" by Nels and Aline Hower, is available. It is published by Doubleday, Doran Inc., New York, 1939, at $1.96—Education Editor.

Brings Mothers Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

A sizable number of babies in Los Angeles County have been getting ribbons for having the bluest eyes and the fattest legs. They are entrants in contests planned by the County's Recreation Department and held as a yearly matter now in the various playgrounds under its supervision.

It's an excellent way to get the mothers together, and that's the motive—an increase in neighborliness. What the babies think about it would take a Mary Poppins to report, for neither judges nor newspaper men seem to know when a lusty yell means "I'm pleased!" or "The judges are unfair!"

Anyway, in these contests which the County playground directors are holding with evident pleasure, such items as weight and chest expansion don't enter into the picture at all. There's a ribbon for the youngest entrant, another for the tallest. There's one for the longest eyelashes and another for the bluest eyes. The fattest legs, the curliest hair, and the most dimples are also taken into consideration in granting awards.

Veterans of RAF Aid Fight Against Submarines Off U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—British aerial veterans of anti-submarine warfare in European waters now are fighting over the Western Atlantic side by side with the United States forces hunting Axis undersea craft, it has been officially disclosed.

Both pilots and planes of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command have joined Army and Navy aircraft in the battle to minimize the submarine menace in American waters, the Navy said, and they have "already engaged the enemy."

Early this summer British and Canadian corvettes, destroyers and other sub-chaser craft were assigned to duty along the United States coast.

Exactly where and how the British units have been integrated into the American patrol and convoy system was not divulged, the brief Navy statement saying only that they were co-operating in anti-submarine operations in the Western Atlantic.

At present all shipping off the Atlantic Coast and in the Caribbean is moved in convoys. But surface and aerial patrol activities cover not only the convoy areas but also the Gulf of Mexico and, to some extent, the waters off the northern coast of South America. Recent dispatches from Brazil credited United States air forces with successful attacks on U-boats prowling in that area.

Apparently as a result of these protective measures, sinkings announced in North American coastal waters have dropped sharply this summer while those off South America have increased.

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Chief, and other Navy officials have warned repeatedly, however, that the tendency of the U-boats to "roll with the punch" might end at any time and the sea-lanes in the Western Atlantic might once more come under heavy and sustained attack.

British antisubmarine fighters have had more experience than similar American forces. From September, 1939, until the United States entered the war the waters around the British Isles were infested with undersea raiders and the British had to learn to combat them as a matter of national survival.

Boy Scouts 'Go Military'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Boy Scouts of Toronto have "gone military" to prevent curtailment of their activities, as enlistment of 450 Scoutmasters has caused an acute shortage of Scout leaders.

Although many troops have had to cancel regular summer camps, thousand of Scouts and Wolf Cubs are solving the problem at Camp Victory. Operated by the Toronto Boy Scout Association headquarters, activities at this unique Scout center are designed to encourage, along military lines, self-sufficiency and practical application of scouting.

Boys are divided into patrols of 10 with a leader in charge. Each patrol is assigned to a site deep in the bush and supplied with a tent or hut. There it carries on regular camp routine, joining other patrols only for communal ceremonies, councils, and sports programs.

Buildings and fixtures on this 94-acre tract of land a few miles from the City, were built by the boys themselves. They constructed a swimming pool 60 feet by 90 feet by building a cement dam across Highland Creek and leveling and dredging the bottom of the creek.

A typical, first-class journey test requires the Scout to report his observations on a seven-mile overnight journey. He carries all supplies on his back, maps the terrain and must locate seven objectives on a route laid out by the camp supervisor. In addition to regular routine, the program of events offers modeling, woodwork, drawing, woodcraft, swimming, lifesaving, leadership qualifications, and stone masonry.

Presbyterians Condemn Lord's Day Use Merely for Business or Pleasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Condemning "the use of the Lord's Day merely for business or pleasure," the permanent committee on the Sabbath of the Presbyterian Church has drawn up recommendations that Sunday be devoted to the performing of spiritual duties, it has been announced here by the Presbyterian Stewardship Committee.

1. That ministers and officers of our church set a good example of reverence for and observance of the Lord's Day.

2. That all our people be urged to be regular in their attendance upon the worship services of the church.

3. That Sunday school teachers use their influence to have their pupils attend the morning service in the church.

4. That parents be urged to attend the church service together with their children, that they occupy the same pew in order that the family pew might be restored.

5. That the use of the Lord's Day merely for business or pleasure be not only disapproved but also condemned.

6. That our people refrain from making purchases on the Lord's Day, except in cases of necessity or emergency.

7. That employers, as far as possible in this present emergency, do not require employees to work on the Lord's Day, and

8. That the Pastors of all our churches be requested to read to their congregations the action of this Assembly in regard to Sabbath observance.

Out-of-Line Costs of Foods In Harlem Put Up to the OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Simultaneously with issuance of a booklet entitled, "Food Costs More in Harlem," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today called on the Office of Price Administration to enforce maximum food price regulations in that big Negro district here. The Association simultaneously called on its branches and other groups in all parts of the country to make similar studies and present the results to local OPA offices.

The survey was conducted by Miss Joanne Otte, of Antioch College, and prices of food in Harlem were compared with those in the lower East Side, the Chelsea-"Hell's Kitchen" area, Greenwich Village, Manhattan, Greenpoint and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

"For every dollar spent on food, the Harlem housewife has to spend at least six cents in excess of what the housewife in any other comparable section is required to pay," the survey found. "Not only are the prices out of line, but, especially in meats and perishable products, it would seem that she pays more for products inferior even to those that cost considerably less in other sections of New York."

The highest price paid for a 3½-pound bag of flour in Harlem was from 27 to 29 cents, 20 per cent of the retail outlets charging this amount, the survey said. The median price was found to be 25 cents.

"But in Greenwich Village, for example," the survey report says, "the highest price to be paid for the flour is only 25 cents, the median price being 24 cents.

"For a majority of a sample shopping list, the same holds true —that the highest price in Harlem is higher than in any other section, and that the lowest price is also higher, and also that a great percentage of the stores are charging prices in decided excess of the median price charged in other areas."

The survey found that butcher shops carried a consistently low quality of meat and that a large percentage of the stores did not even carry the better cuts of meat. Therefore, it added, while meat is not more expensive in Harlem than it is in other sections, "it is certainly more expensive than the same grade of meats in other sections if considered in relation to its quality."

Only one out of 43 stores was owned by Negroes, the survey found. Of those owned by white men, 50 per cent now employ Negro help, it reported, stressing that none of the chain stores employed Negro help.

"Store rents in Harlem are consistently from 20 to 50 per cent higher than those for similar stores in other sections," it continued. "This added overhead can in one way account for somewhat higher prices."

The survey held that the problem as a whole was a much deeper economic and sociological phenomenon than merely another form of discrimination.

"As with other problems common to the Negro people, every effort made to fight segregation, discrimination, economic disadvantages, lack of education, due to such factors as inadequate appropriation, for instance, will also help to solve the excessive prices that Negroes in segregated communities have to pay for the very food that they eat," it asserted.

Labor in Salute To Armed Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—A rally keyed to the theme, "Labor salutes the armed forces," will be held at Central Park Mall on Sunday, Sept. 6, it was announced here today following a meeting between officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and representatives of the United Service Organizations, the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard.

In a statement announcing the meeting, C. I. O. officials dedicated Labor Day this year "to the heroes of the armed forces" and invited the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods to join in the rally.

A distinguished list of national figures of Labor and Government will take part in the rally and, in addition, there will be a program of entertainment by outstanding stage, screen and radio "stars."

The statement pledged that labor would remain at its lathes and machines over Labor Day this year to produce the material to beat the Axis.

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

The New Preparatory School
Ernest Benshimol, Principal
Offers your boy the very best in preparation for college.
Fall Term begins Sept. 23
113 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 6823

Estab. 1924
One of California's Better Private Schools
SOUTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY
2800 Monterey Rd., San Marino (Pasadena)

A Thorough College Preparation
including defense courses in mathematics and science in classes of six, for boys 13 to 17. Safety in New Hampshire Hills.
Address F. O. MORGAN, Hanover, N. H.
"Home of Winter Sports"
CLARK

WHAT SCHOOL?
For ages 6 to 20 secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Also defense career courses. Harmony ideals. Develops CHARACTER. Oldest in West. Accredited. 94th year. Men Teachers. House Mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. Non-profit. Hour from Chicago. Summer Camp. Catalog: Roger Hill, Prin. Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.
TODD

MILITARY SCHOOLS

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
Distinguished for excellent academic, military and athletic training. In beautiful, historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. High Altitude. Unexcelled health record. Modern fireproof buildings. Separate Junior School. Visitors cordially welcomed at all times. For illustrated catalogue address Superintendent, Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.

FASHION MODELING

Academie moderne — Fashion and Photographic Modeling
Ambitious girls trained for style shows, dress salons and photography. Same training for personality development. Dorms. Free placement. Write or call COM. 1282 for Cat.M.
35 COM'WLTH AV. BOSTON

DAY SCHOOLS

ADELPHI ACADEMY
— One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island
★ Thorough college preparation—nursery school and kindergarten — modern elementary school — athletic program for all students —small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service.
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean Street. References on request.
282 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAin 2-3725. Harold C. Ames, Headmaster

HOME STUDY COURSES

"School-at-Home"
From Kindergarten to High School
Calvert "School-at-Home" Service gives your child the same study plan used in the famous 45-year-old Calvert Day School in Baltimore with guidance by the same teaching staff. Used by 60,000 children. Courses from kindergarten to high school cover eight fundamental subjects and seven cultural ones. Daily lessons, books and supplies provided. Transfer to other schools with advanced standing. Low cost. Start any time. Write today for catalog, giving age of child.
CALVERT SCHOOL
Established 1897
4008 E. Tuscany Rd., Baltimore, Md.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

THE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE
Founded in 1901
1 YEAR HOME MANAGEMENT COURSE
1 YEAR FOOD MANAGEMENT COURSE
BRIDES' COURSE, DAY AND EVE. CLASSES
for Homemakers, Cooks, Caterers and Housekeepers. Accredited College Courses
Enroll now for Sept. 21
Beautiful Campus Dormitories
350 BELDEN AVENUE LIN. 0927, Chicago

MUSIC

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Private Lessons—Classes
Pre-School Classes
Preparatory, Intermediate, Senior Divisions
Advanced Composition — Diploma Courses
One Follen St., Cambridge—Tro. 0956

ART

ART STUDENTS GAIN PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE CAREER-TRAINING OFFERED BY THE N. E. SCHOOL OF ART
the Utmost in ART and FASHION training
Day • Eve • Sat • Catalog
NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF ART
146 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON

COPLEY FASHION SCHOOL
661 Boylston Street, Boston
Practical courses in dressmaking, costume designing, fashion illustration, millinery.
DAY SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 21
EVENING COURSES OPEN SEPT. 28
Write for catalogue Tel. Ken. 1893

Modern School of Applied Art
Register Now for September Term
Courses in: Costume Design, Fashion and Advertising Illustration, Interior Decoration, Retailing, Copy Writing. Catalog S.
ALSO DEFENSE COURSES
Directors: Carolyn L. Dewing—Donald Smith-Fegley
887 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JACKSON—VON LADAU
School of Fashion
Specialized studies prepare young women for careers in the fashion world. Comprehensive courses in costume design and construction, fashion art and illustration. See Student Exhibition. Send for fully illustrated catalog. Address Director.
248 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

MARYLAND INSTITUTE
School of Art and Design
1825 BALTIMORE, MD. 1942
Fine Arts. Teacher Training. Advertising Design. Interior Decoration. Costume Design. Rinehart School of Sculpture. Catalog on request.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART
School of Design for Women
Design, illustration, interior decoration, fashion arts, advertising teacher training. B. F. A. degrees in all courses. Photography, puppetry, jewelry, pottery. Day, evening, Saturday. Children's Classes. 98th year. Catalog. Registrar, Broad and Master Sts., Phila., Pa.

Chamberlain
CAREERS IN FASHION AND RETAILING
Specialized training for executive positions in fashion, retailing, styling, textiles, decoration, display, etc. 2-year course. Field work in leading stores provides valuable experience. Placement service. Catalog.
MRS. ELSIE K. CHAMBERLAIN, Director
739 Boylston St., Room 406, KEN. 0749

VESPER GEORGE
SCHOOL OF FINE & APPLIED ART
Advertising, Costume Design, Fashion Illustration, Painting, Modeling, Interior Decoration, Theatrecraft, Industrial Design, Illustration Art for Defense (camouflage), etc. Established 1924. Write for catalog A. 44 St. Botolph Street, Boston. KEN. 5393.

BOSTON MUSEUM SCHOOL
Drawing, painting, sculpture (wood and stone), mural, jewelry, silversmithing, commercial art, etching, lithography, anatomy and perspective. Diploma courses. Scholarships.
Fall term begins September 28th
Illustrated Catalog RUSSELL T. SMITH, Head
234 THE FENWAY BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School. Sound scholastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish. Close adherence to Army and Navy standards for Mathematics and Sciences. Winter sports program, physical conditioning and vigorous outdoor life. Every boy may earn on school farm and in work program. Write William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY
at GROTON, Mass. — 150th Year
Thorough college preparation for 100 boys; individual attention. Small classes. Supervised study. Exceptional faculty. 60 acres; country location 36 miles from Boston. All sports. For catalog address Fred C. Gray, Principal.

HUNTINGTON
A fully accredited college preparatory school for boys. Intensive review course for high school graduates. Experienced teachers. Small classes. Superior athletic equipment. Preparation for all leading colleges. Catalog. Telephone KENmore 1800.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, ED. M.
Headmaster, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY
Sets course to college, Coast Guard Academy, Annapolis, Merchant Marine. Strong, fully accredited preparation. Seamanship, navigation. Intensive naval drills. Naval routine, customs, traditions, uniforms. All sports. Cadets from 19 states. Catalog. Supt., New London, Conn.

NARGA SCHOOL FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking
Accredited. Prepares for any College. Vocational guidance—talents discovered. Business training for positions. Military Corps. 6th Grade through High School. Teaches How-to-Study. New Gym and Pool. 85 miles south of Chicago, Route 45. Endowed. CATALOG:—
Box M, Onarga, Ill. A calm environment

HOLDERNESS
In the White Mountains. For 75 boys, 12-18. Features sound college preparation, small classes. Emphasizes learning how to study. Accredited. Modern equipment and buildings. Skiing, riding and other team and individual sports. Founded 1879. Illustrated catalog.
Rev. Edric A. Weld, Box 296, Plymouth, N. H.

The Garland School • Art Center
Art Orientation, Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Studio Drawing and Painting, Workshop, Residence House. Distinguished faculty under direction of Amy Sacker. Individual Instruction.
409 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

ART A PAYING CAREER
Young people trained by the School of Practical Art are MAKING MONEY in their chosen fields! Individual instruction by successful artists, in specially-designed building. Story and advertising illustration. Design. Fashion. Photography. Recreational art classes for adults. Day, evening. 30th year. Catalog. Enroll now for fall term.
School of Practical Art 700 Newbury St. KEN. 2184

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, August 29, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

No Schooling For Thousands In Europe

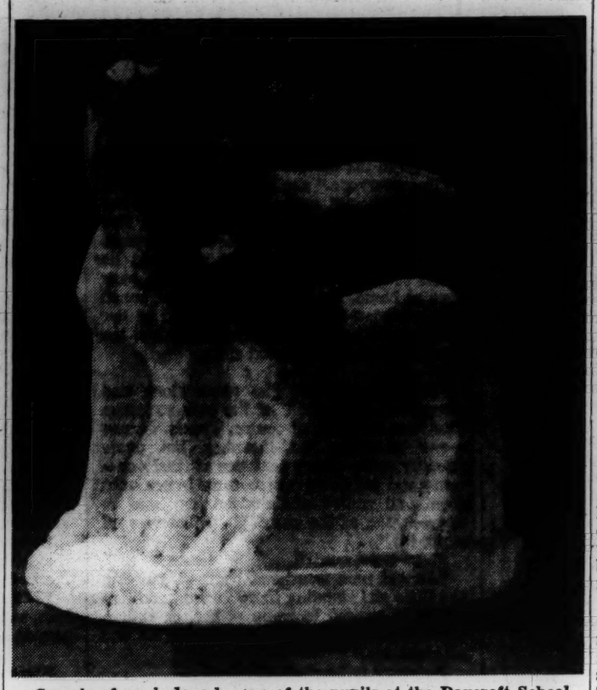
Overseas News Agency

London

Large numbers of children in Austria, Slovakia and the "protectorate" will be unable to proceed with their education this fall because virtually all school buildings were requisitioned for use as hospitals during the summer.

Since the buildings are now filled with wounded soldiers and there is no possibility of transferring them to other quarters, most school sessions, if held at all, will have to be held in ill-equipped temporary quarters.

The situation is complicated by the presence in those countries of thousands of children evacuated from western and northern Germany and the fact that it had been planned to reopen the schools earlier this year so that they might be closed for several weeks during winter to save heating.



Sample of work done by one of the pupils at the Daycroft School, working under Karl Lang. Mr. Lang's method is to turn them loose with materials and their own ideas, wait until they ask questions, and then to guide them through careful teaching.

Taught by Famous Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stamford, Conn.

The fine arts form an integral part of the school curriculum at Daycroft, the coeducational school located on top of Noroton Hill in Stamford, Connecticut. Sometime during September, there will be an exhibition of work done by the pupils of Karl Lang, art director at the school. It is not often that a preparatory school has the good fortune to obtain the services of a teacher who is nationally known. Mr. Lang has just completed a decoration for a Federal building in New Orleans, an assignment which he won in competition with other outstanding artists.

This is not the first time that Mr. Lang has been so honored. He was selected by the Governor of Connecticut to represent that state in the first national exhibition in Rockefeller Center. He contributed a "Mother and Child," which was subsequently purchased by Mrs. Russell Whiteley of Surrey, England.

Mr. Lang, who was a pupil of Gutzon Borglum, has executed many works of art in wood carving, bronze, and stone. He did the stone carving of General Lee on Stone Mountain, Georgia, the Columbus Memorial in Bronze in New Britain, the monument of Timothy Ahearn, Yankee division hero, in New Haven, in bronze, the Fitch Memorial in stone, in Darien, and many others. He is widely known also for his many portraits in plaster of private individuals.

Speaking of his pupils at Daycroft, Mr. Lang explained that not even the tiny tots in the first form of the Lower School were allowed to copy. They must learn to create from the very beginning. They must express their own ideas. "I leave them alone till they ask for help," he said smiling. "Then I try to direct their thinking a bit. They cannot have a formula for art. No matter how young they are, they can learn form, and can model with soap or clay, the first media we use. I have two hours each week with those taking art. Some approach the study of art as a hobby, some will undoubtedly make it a profession."

Music is another popular activity at Daycroft. There is a student orchestra, conducted by Grace Guilbert, director of music at Daycroft. There are also glee clubs and a band. Two-piano playing has been popular for some time among the more advanced piano pupils, and some of the students and faculty play together in trios and practice chamber music.

Handicrafts, including carpentry, jewelry-making and leather work are also among the activities at Daycroft.

Marion Handy of Stamford, Conn., one of the pupils at the Daycroft School, is carving a fisherman directly in wood.

Warns Against Shortsighted Planning

Parents and teachers must stand strong against any attempt to curtail the school program "for the duration of the war." Although some colleges and universities are "telescoping" their courses, shortening the time required to complete them, and relaxing certain of their regulations to permit students to enter the armed forces, it must be remembered that many educators on the university level were advocating this plan long before the war and that it has, therefore, been carefully studied and adjudged to be reasonable at that level. However, no such curtailment at the elementary- or the secondary-school level can be considered for one moment.

The education of America's children cannot be slighted without permanently disastrous results to America. We must not "sell the day to save the hour." The United States would never have come to its full prosperity without its public schools, which have given so generously of the benefits of education to persons in all walks of life.

'Being a Good Neighbor'—as War Work

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

I have read letters in the papers from people saying they are very anxious to help in some way, but do not know what they can do. Perhaps readers of The Family Forum will be interested in my ideas for just being "A Good Neighbor." I think anyone willing to help in this way will find many opportunities for service opening up to them, along with a great sense of gratitude for this privilege of serving.

There are women who are working in war industries, or helping in other ways to fill the place of men in the Service (and as time goes on there will be many more). There are others working for the Red Cross, First Aid, and Home Defense, who would be very grateful for help in caring for their children after school hours, or for elderly people left alone for many hours. I know of one neighbor who ran in two or three times a day just to see that Grandma was all right and give her her lunch.

I know of another neighbor who went into a home where the mother was coming back from the hospital with a new baby. She knew they were unable to pay for help, had it been possible to find anyone. She washed up everything that had collected during the mother's absence, cleaned house, and fixed fresh flowers, then went in every day to bathe the baby and do the washing, until the mother was able to take charge.

Another good neighbor was at one time doing the shopping for mothers in three homes where there was illness. Also each day giving an hour or two of her time to help with the most necessary household tasks.

Anyone can form Neighborhood Groups. In that way each can do the work he or she is most fitted for, and at a time most suited to the need.

It is a good idea, for those who can, to pay for this service, as one does not always appreciate what one gets for nothing, sometimes even imposing on another's kindness. The money might be given to the Red Cross or relief organizations.

We in this country should not think any work too menial, or unpleasant, or hard, when we think of what the women of Britain, China, and Russia are doing. Especially heroic is the work of the Chinese women who helped build the Burma Road with their bare hands with their babies strapped to their backs. Nor should we hesitate at making sacrifices to help them. For without their heroism, we should have the enemy on our doorsteps, and be fighting without Allies, without even a base from which to attack the enemy.

If this letter results in the forming of only one "Good Neighbor Group" I shall be very grateful.

(Mrs.) E. S.

A Saturday column

Decoration executed by the successful contestant, Karl Lang, on the Federal Building in New Orleans. Karl Lang, an artist of note, is head of the art department at the Daycroft School.

Bean-Picking Campers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Sebago, Maine

Among the many changes brought by the war is that of boys at summer camps leaving baseball and tennis to go bean picking.

Several mornings a week at 9:30, when woodcraft or canoeing ordinarily would be starting, one or two large trucks carrying anywhere from 25 to 75 boys leave Camp O-At-Ka of East Sebago, Maine, bound for the bean fields of the surrounding countryside. At about 5:30 the trucks return, the boys wearier and dirtier than normal but still in high spirits. While they have been absent from camp they have picked from one to three tons of beans. These beans are collected at a central point in lots of six tons and shipped to a cannery which supplies the Army.

Upon arrival at the bean field each boy is given a bucket and assigned a row of beans. Though they all start even at the beginning of the rows they are soon spread out, as differences in picking ability and in density of ripe beans take effect. As soon as a can is filled, and each can holds anywhere from ten to fourteen pounds, it is carried to a small set of scales operated by one of the counselors of Camp O-At-Ka and then the weight is determined and recorded.

Camp O-At-Ka is a summer camp for boys on Lake Sebago run by the Episcopal Church. About two hundred boys spend the summer there under the guidance of the Rev. Arthur O. Phinney, Executive Secretary of the Department of Youth of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

About 12:30 the picking stops and the boys, under counselor supervision, head for the nearest swimming, the Saco River or else some near-by pond. After the swim comes food. A lunch of hot soup and sandwiches has been trucked in from camp during the course of the morning and this is served to the long line of hungry boys. Then more picking and the truck-ride home.

Apache Land

In Apache land there is a valley
that comes from the southeast,
and goes on toward the west,
along the sides of the mountain.

On the mountains, wild poppies bloom,
green grasses grow and cattle graze.
Far below a silver stream is running.

I love this land where I was born
This Apache land.

Tenella Martin, 15, Junior High School in "The New Trail"

Developing a Radio Workshop

Interesting activities in the Cleveland West Technical High School in developing a radio workshop are described by Katherine E. Matchett in "Education by Radio," Third Quarter, 1941. Not only does the workshop group broadcast announcements, notices, and news within the school, but they also provide transcribed social-studies programs written by teachers and presented weekly by transcription to classes throughout the city.

The News Letter, Ohio State University

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD
Open all year
Ages 5 to 14. Courses especially planned for developing good study habits. Students advance rapidly. Excellent results. Camp activities give a good balance to the day's program. Attractive campus, 40 miles from New York.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND

Lawrence Park West Country School
Bronxville, New York
Boarding school for boys; day school for boys and girls. Small classes, attractive home atmosphere. Stresses sound foundational work. Primary to college entrance. 19 miles from New York City. Highest references.
George Collen, Headmaster

Berkeley Hall School
Fall Term OPENS SEPT. 15
Featuring thorough training in sound fundamental education.
Kindergarten Through Ninth Grade
(Fully Accredited) Estab. 1911
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

KENTS HILL JUNIOR COLLEGE
AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Coeducational. Liberal Arts. Business Adm., General secretarial, Pre-Nursing, Journalism, Accounting, Social Science, General and Special courses. Guidance, aptitude tests. Dramatics. Outing Club. Sports. Endowment permits $575 rate. Est. 1824. Catalog. William Warren Dunn, Box 56, Kents Hill, Me.

Desert Sun School
For boys and girls through the 9th grade
At Mecca, California, in the Coachella Valley
A beautifully situated school equipped to prepare children for cultured, self-reliant, capable lives. High academic standards, excellent music, swimming, riding, pack trips, games, with attention to individual needs of pupils. Write for catalogue.
Summer Camp, Idyllwild, California

RANDELL SCHOOL
For Boys and Girls
PRIMARY THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
FULLY ACCREDITED DAY AND RESIDENT STUDENTS
Preparatory for College and Secondary Board Examinations
Special Features:
Adult Education Individual
Day or Evening Classes Instruction
1600 Madison, Denver, Colo. EAst 0710
Mrs. Marian F. Moore, Principal

Fonderoc School
1418 CENTRAL ST.
(Opp. Northwestern Football Stadium)
Right Thinking and Acting
16th year. Grades, Kindergarten. High Standards. Individual attention, creative and dramatic arts. Spacious playgrounds. Day school only. Transportation—suburbs through Winnetka and near-by Chicago. Glenna L. Griffith, Director. Phone University 3045. Write 1247 Judson Avenue.
EVANSTON, ILL.

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL
(An accredited school)
4815 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and 8 Grades.
PHONE DREXEL 6081
Address Aasta Boyesen, Principal

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
Provides for sons and daughters of readers of The Christian Science Monitor college preparatory and general courses. Music, Art, Athletics. Est. 1928. Boarding and day, elementary and high school. Send for catalog. Opens Tues., Sept. 15th.
Tel. N. Y. Office Plaza 3-2546

LOOK
for our illustrated advertisement in today's Magazine Section.
The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

BURDETT COLLEGE
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 8
Accounting-Business Administration September 14. Evening School September 21. Women Admitted to Accounting. Send for Day or Evening Catalogue.
156 STUART ST., BOSTON HAN. 6300

FISHER SCHOOL
BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL
Prepares for well-paid responsible careers. Specialized training. Vocational guidance and successful placement service. 5 month courses for college women. Regular courses begin Sept. 14. 39th year. Catalog.
BOSTON: 118 Beacon Street KEN. 4647
SOMERVILLE: 374 Broadway SOM. 1800

WALSH SCHOOL of BUSINESS SCIENCE
Secretarial
Accounting
Business Administration
Miami, Florida: Professional Bldg.
Miami Beach: 1213 Lincoln Road
Ft. Lauderdale: 808 E. Las Olas Blvd.

TRAINS EXPERT SECRETARIES
Modern 1- and 2-year courses for secondary school graduates. Shorter courses for college graduates offered three times a year. Day and resident students. Placement service. Catalog. TRO. 1260.
THE Charles SCHOOL
ONE FRANCIS AVE. • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

THE FAY SCHOOL
A Secretarial School for Young Women with High Scholastic Standard
TWO-YEAR COURSE: College-secretarial subjects
ONE-YEAR COURSE: Business-secretarial subjects
STENOGRAPHIC COURSE: Stenographic subjects
Small Class Groups—Individual Advancement Day Courses begin Sept. 15—Evening Sept. 21.
M. Irene Fay, Director Catalogues
52 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

CHANDLER
Two and one year secretarial courses. Fairfield School — one-year course for college graduates. Marlborough School — special short courses to meet individual needs—start any Monday. Successful placement. Back Bay location. 45th year. For catalog write or telephone Marjorie Landon, M. A., Director and Dean, 245 Marlborough St., Boston, or tel. COM. 3242.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
All commercial subjects, training in very short time. 4 schools, 4 free placement bureaus. Sawyer graduates secure preferred positions. Summer rates now in effect. Classes starting weekly.
SAWYER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Los Angeles Pasadena
Long Beach Westwood Village

Katharine Gibbs
SECRETARIAL
TWO YEAR Course • BOSTON 90 Marlborough St.
College and cultural subjects, thorough secretarial training. • NEW YORK 230 Park Ave.
ONE YEAR Course • PROVIDENCE 155 Angell St.
Intensive secretarial training.
SPECIAL COURSE FOR COLLEGE WOMEN
Delightful residences in Boston and in New York. For catalog, address Sec'y to Director.

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
Saint Paul Minnesota
One- and two-year business administration, secretarial and normal commercial courses. Placement service. Write for bulletin. 43rd year.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter Commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

GREGG COLLEGE
Stenographic
Secretarial • Court Reporting
Co-educational. 47th year. Outstanding faculty. The demand for Gregg Graduates in business, industry and government service is much greater than the supply. Free placement. Write for Free booklet: "The Doorway to Opportunity."
Dept. M, 6 N. Mich. Chicago, Ill.

DRAMATIC ARTS

BISHOP-LEE SCHOOL
Training in Acting for Professional Theater and Radio. Also for Teaching and Play Directing Positions. Faculty of Professionals.
NEW INTRODUCTORY COURSE TO RECREATIONAL FIELD WORK IN ARMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS
Secretarial Course Included
EMILY PERRY BISHOP, Director
Catalogue 6 Byron St., Boston LAF. 8452

EVENING SCHOOL
Speech, Theatre and Radio Broadcasting
Courses in Voice, Diction, Platform Work. Stage Makeup and Theatre for the business man or woman. Two terms of ten weeks each. Register now. Classes begin Tuesday, Oct. 6. For catalog write
WILMA DEARBORN CARTER, Director
BISHOP LEE SCHOOL
6 Byron St., Boston LAF. 8452

JUNIOR SCHOOL
Saturday Classes in Cultural, Dramatic and Radio Training for Young People
Special attention given to Posture, Speech and Voice problems. Stage and Drawing Room deportment especially featured. Register now. Classes begin Oct. 3. For catalog address
WILMA DEARBORN CARTER, Director
BISHOP LEE SCHOOL
6 Byron St., Boston LAF 8452

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Fall Term begins October 26
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

EMERSON COLLEGE
A. B., A. M. degrees. 4-year course. Co-ed. Many graduates are outstanding successes in dramatic field. Radio — announcing, script; theater technique, dance; public speaking; literature, journalism; teacher training; languages, philosophy. Also summer school, summer theatre. Dorms. Back Bay location. 62nd year.
Howard F. Higgins, Dean
130 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Goodman Memorial Theatre
SCHOOL OF Drama
Acting, Directing, Design, Production. Acting Company for advanced students. BFA, MFA Degrees. Accredited. Write Dept. H, Goodman Thr.
Art Institute of Chicago

MAKE THEATRE YOUR CAREER
People need entertainment today more than ever! Let Leland Powers train you for your place in one of America's largest industries. Gain valuable experience in plays presented weekly at Army camps. One and two-year courses in Stage, Screen, Radio, Television, Teaching. Send for latest placement report and catalog.
LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
15 Evans Way, Boston Phone ASP. 2906

AVIATION SCHOOLS

AIRCRAFT
DAY DIVISION CLASSES
SEPT. 21
AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION and DESIGN
FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
A two-year Aircraft Engineering course offering sound training in the principles of design, manufacture and operation of aircraft. Combines training in aircraft design with actual experience with tools in the repair and maintenance of airplanes and airplane engines, as well as factory shop operation.
AIRPLANE and AIRPLANE ENGINE MECHANICS COURSES
Practical training with tools in a Government approved school. Graduates eligible immediately for C.A.A. exams. All instructors certified by the Federal Government. Complete shops and laboratories.
MASS. REG. 41038
NEW ENGLAND AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
395 MAVERICK ST., EAST BOSTON
AT COMMONWEALTH AIRPORT

COLLEGES

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

College of Liberal Arts
Offers a broad program of subjects in the arts and sciences. Students may major in Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Sociology, English (including an option in Journalism), Mathematics and Physics. Opportunities available for vocational specialization. Degree: Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts.

College of Engineering
Offers curricula in Civil, Mechanical (with Aeronautical options), Electrical, Chemical, and Industrial Engineering. Classroom study is supplemented by experiment and research in well equipped laboratories. Degree: Bachelor of Science in the professional field of specialization.

College of Business Administration
Offers curricula in Accounting, Industrial Administration, Marketing and Advertising. Each curriculum provides a sound training in the fundamentals of business practice and culminates in special courses devoted to the various professional fields. Degree: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

Co-operative Plan
The Colleges of Liberal Arts, Engineering and Business Administration offer day programs for men only, and are conducted on the Co-operative Plan. After the freshman year, students may alternate their periods of study with periods of work in the employ of business or industrial concerns at ten-week intervals. Under this plan students gain valuable experience and earn a large part of their college expenses.

School of Law
Offers three-year day and four-year evening programs, each program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. A minimum of one-half of the work accepted for a Bachelor degree in an approved college or its full equivalent, is required for admission. Case method of instruction. Co-educational.

School of Business
Offers curricula through evening classes in Accounting, Industrial Management, Distributive Management, and Engineering and Business, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration in specified fields. Preparation for C.P.A. Examinations. A special four-year curriculum in Law and Business Management leading to the Bachelor of Commercial Science degree with appropriate specification is also offered. Shorter programs may be arranged. Co-educational.

Evening Courses of the College of Liberal Arts
Certain courses of the College of Liberal Arts are offered during the evening hours affording concentration in Economics, English, History and Government or Social Science. A special program preparing for admission to the School of Law is also available. The program is equivalent in hours to one-half the requirements for the A.B. or S.B. degree. Associate in Arts title conferred. Co-educational.

The University, through its educational program, is co-operating with the Federal Government in many areas of defense training

For further information regarding any of the above schools, address:

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
All Schools except School of Law: 360 Huntington Avenue
School of Law: 47 Mt. Vernon Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone connecting all departments—KENmore 5800

COLLEGES

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
Trained men and women are vitally needed! Co-operate in the war effort by continuing your education . . . preparing for your birthright of leadership, now and in the coming peace. Army Air Force Reserve program.
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS — Day or evening courses, leading to A.B. degree. Pre-professional courses leading to A.A. certificate, or the A.B. degree.
LAW SCHOOL — Day or evening. LL.B. degree, prepares for Bar exams.
COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM — Day or evening. B.S. in J. degree.
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION — Day or evening. B.S. in B.A. degree. Accounting, advertising, business management.
• Classes begin September 21. Call, write or phone CAP. 0355 for catalog.
SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR
20 Derne Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Larson Junior College
A vital and stimulating program of liberal arts (transfer) and career courses. Accredited. Exceptional Secretarial courses. Laboratory Technician, Library Sci., Home-making (including nutrition), Music, Art, Design, Advertising, Degrees, Campus, dorms, Sports—riding. Ruth S. Grew, New Haven, Conn.

CHOATE SCHOOL
COUNTRY BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
College preparatory. General courses for girls not going to college. Basketball. Outdoor program—hockey, riding, tennis.
Day school for girls 5 to 19 years old.
Boarding group 11 to 19 years old.
Catalogue on Request
Augusta C. Choate, Vassar, Principal
1600 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone ASPinwall 7194

SEA PINES
Boarding and Day School. College Preparatory and General Courses. Children's Unit. Special advantages in music and other arts. Loving care. Cultural home life. Beautiful country estate. Woods and gardens. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Faith Bickford, Director, Box 3, East Brewster, Mass.

GARDNER
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS
Formerly at 154 E. 70th St., N. Y. Opening at Hotel Plaza, N. Y. C., and in beautiful estate at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Boarding and Day Schools, Elementary, College Preparatory, Collegiate, Secretarial Courses. Fine and Practical Arts. Unequaled facilities for Athletics. 85th Year.

HILLCREST FOR GIRLS Ages 6 to 14
More than a quarter-century of successful experience with junior girls. Safe, healthful location in beautiful hill country, 150 miles from Chicago. Accredited preparation for high school or academy. Charming home life. Music, dancing, dramatics, sports. CATALOG.
SARAH M. DAVISON
Box 4-5 Beaver Dam, Wis.

Lasell JUNIOR COLLEGE
For young women
Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two-year courses for high school graduates. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Merchandising, Fashion Design, Art, Music, Dramatics, Photography, All sports, riding, swimming, golf. Catalog. Guy M. Winslow, Ph.D., President, 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

HOUSE IN THE PINES SCHOOLS
Cornish School for Girls
College preparatory and general courses
House in the Pines Junior College
Two-year courses, academic, secretarial, equitation, art, music, household arts. Country location. Swimming. Excellent riding stable. Write for either catalogue.
Gertrude Cornish Milliken, 100 Pine St.
Norton, Massachusetts

Marjorie Webster
JUNIOR COLLEGE CAREER SCHOOLS
Terminal courses in Kindergarten, Dramatics, Radio, Dancing, Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design, Merchandising, Physical Education. SECRETARIAL COURSES—1- and 2-year. Swimming, riding, sports. Campus. Fireproof dormitory. Washington advantages. Catalog.
Rock Creek Park Estates, Box S, Washington, D. C.

GARLAND School
Training for Contemporary Living
One- and two-year courses for girls of college age. Nutrition, Food preparation. Home management. Child care. Costume design. Sewing. Interior decoration. Graduate year in Fashion and Art. Four residence practice houses. Catalog.
Mrs. Gladys C. Jones, M. S., President
409 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School
Mature faculty, sound scholastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish, secretarial course, winter sports and riding. Music, Art, Dramatics. Write William Rees, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Erskine
SOCIAL WORK • THE ARTS • BUSINESS
TWO-YEAR COURSES for secondary school graduates. Majors in Art, Music, Drama, Secretarial, Literature, Languages, Introduction to Social Service.
READY TO SERVE—extracurricular WAR WORK IN THE SCHOOL
Ideal location. Day or Resident.
For further details—Catalog
Mrs. Gertrude Brock Clark, Director
111A Beacon Street, Boston

La Rew SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AZUSA, CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
Primary-Junior-Senior High
LIMITED SELECT ENROLLMENT
Fall Semester September 8th
Catalog on Request
MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
LA REW SCHOOL • AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

The Home Forum

How to Enjoy God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD HAS for centuries been vaguely pictured as a stern Parent, more inclined to punish His children than to rejoice with them. This in spite of the joyful teachings of Christ Jesus, who proclaimed to mankind the divine gospel of Love. The idolatry which is prompted by fear can never know God's real nature, for it can rise no higher than its own limited, material conceptions of Deity. The superstitious beliefs of mortals about God are the outcome of ignorance and willfulness. St. John, whose thought was purified to see beyond the veil of ignorance and fear, summed up the teachings of Christ Jesus in three simple words: **"God is love"** (I John 4:8). Enlightened by the apostle's clear discernment of God's real nature, we can begin to learn the great lesson that God must be enjoyed, not dreaded.

It is clear that we shall attain a happy relationship with God only in the degree that we understand and obey Him. Job in his anguish prayed (Job 23:3), **"Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"** Today all may share the answer to this very reasonable and righteous prayer. Certainly it could never be believed that an all-powerful God would cut off His creation from access to His throne. We have a word which sums up intelligent understanding, and this word is Science. The Science of God has been revealed to the world in our own age by Mary Baker Eddy, and named by her Christian Science. Through earnest study and application of this Science, human thought becomes adjusted to a right concept of God, just as eyes accustomed to darkness adjust themselves to the light of day. It may perhaps be argued that every age has heard new explanations of God, that there is no way to prove their truthfulness, and that each explanation in turn has been discarded as newer theories have gained the floor. To all of this Christian Science answers in the words of the disciple who recognized in Jesus the divine appearing of the Christ: **"Come and see"** (John 1:46). For Christian Science has something to offer which no other religious system can offer, and that is actual, visible proofs.

The fact is that Christian Science reveals God's nature to mankind through works of spiritual healing. What is more, these works of healing do not employ any material medicine or method. They are not brought about through human psychology or the use of will power. They unfold naturally and happily as thought lets go of its foolish superstitions, and begins to drink in a few simple facts about God's perfection and power. This changed view of man's relationship to his heavenly Father restores health to sick bodies, and wholesome thoughts where discordant beliefs appeared to rule. Mrs. Eddy is the inspired Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In a sermon entitled "The People's Idea of God," which she preached in Boston more than half a century ago, this saintly and divinely intelligent woman spoke these true and prophetic words (p. 2): **"The improved theory and practice of religion and of medicine are mainly due to the people's improved views of the Supreme Being. As the finite sense of Deity, based on material conceptions of spiritual being, yields its grosser elements, we shall learn what God is, and what God does."**

Alone among religions Christian Science presents the great fundamental fact that God is divine Principle, operating in just the same way at all times and in all places. Because this divine Principle is Love, its activity can have no other effect than to bless. Because also, as the Bible tells us, God is Life, it follows that He is active. Through such steps of understanding, our thought becomes strengthened to accept the inevitable conclusion that He is All-in-all. Then our educated and inherited beliefs in sin, sickness, and death come step by step to be seen as dreams or fables. They are not like God, and therefore they are not real. They have no power of their own, and therefore they can be ruled out of our lives.

Mortals like to enjoy good health and prosperity and personal happiness. In reality, man, as God made him, is forever spiritual and perfect, and can experience nothing but health, success, and harmony. The great lesson to be learned, however, is that we must not seek these blessings in matter or material-mindedness. As we become humble enough to love God, we shall enjoy Him. It is through this scientific process of enjoying God that health, happiness, and joy become our natural and normal companions. The way to enjoy God is open to all. It is gained through unselfish study of the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this ageless book, Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 66), **"Spiritual development germinates not from seed sown in the soil of material hopes, but when these decay, Love propagates anew the higher joys of Spirit, which have no taint of earth."**

Swift Over the Chimney

Wheeling in a steadfast flight,
the bird swings closer to the opening.
The circle closes: the chimney reaches out
and takes the bird to itself.

D. S.

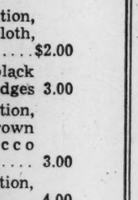
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston

Sunday Service at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"Christ Jesus"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing



SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

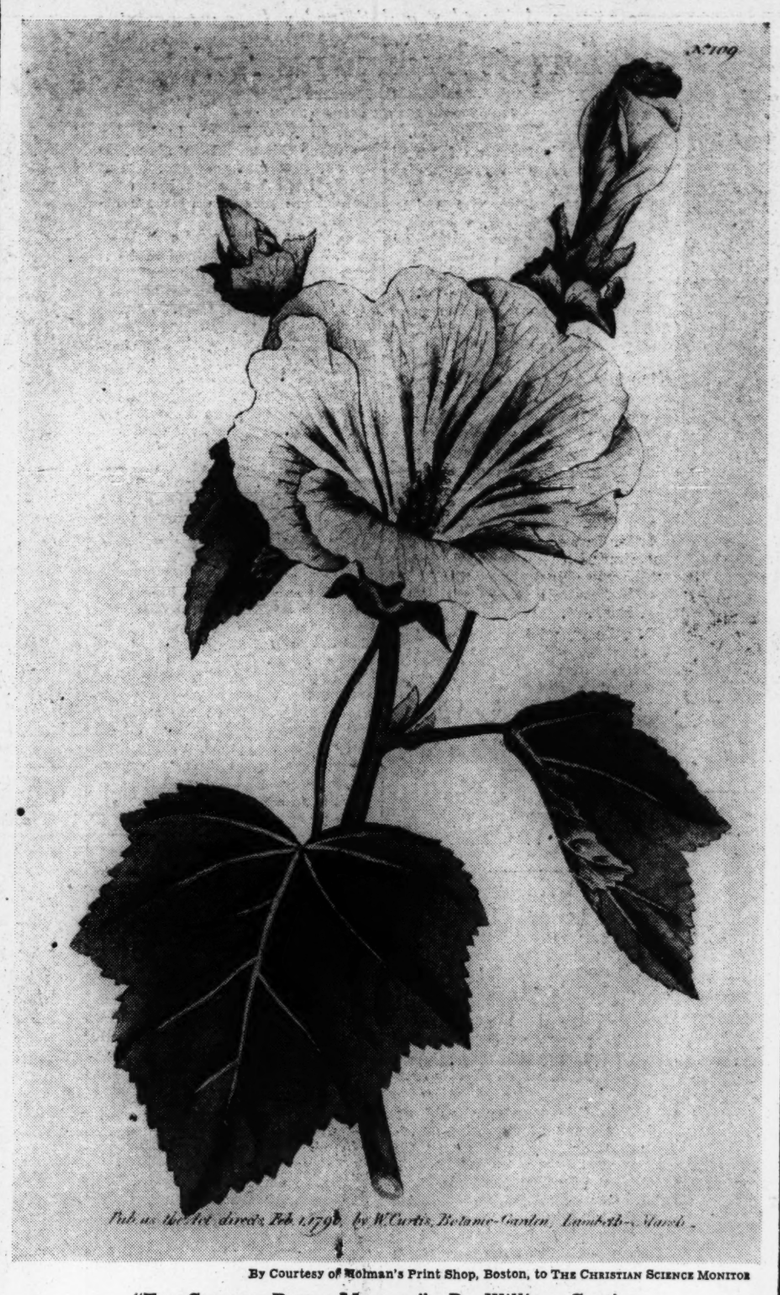
FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.



By Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SPANISH BLUSH MALLOW": *By William Curtis*

IT WAS in his childhood that William Curtis began to show a special interest in flowers. In 1766, he commenced his studies of botany in London. After some years, he developed a garden in Lambeth Marsh. There he cultivated the largest selection of British plants ever grown in one garden. His enthusiasm for botany prompted the publication of the "Botanical Magazine," or "Flower Garden Display."

The Spanish Blush Mallow was published in "Botanical Magazine," Number 109. Its serrated leaves and softly rippling petals are very delicately engraved. The blossom and buds are tinted pale pink. The text refers to other botanical sources, one of which makes this mallow flower native to Syria, the other locating it in Spain. William Curtis finds it Spanish. He writes:

"Of the annuals commonly raised in our gardens, this is one of the most shewy, as well as the most easily cultivated; its seeds are to be sown in March, on the borders where they are to remain, the plants are thinned as they come up, and kept clear of weeds.

"It varies with white blossoms, and flowers from July to September."

D. A.

Reading Aloud

"WHEN I WAS A BOY," he said, taking a small book out of his pocket and laying it on the ground beside him, "people used to read aloud. Today people do not read aloud. They go to the movies or turn on the radio."

"Not everyone," she answered. "I know a mother who still reads aloud. And once her reading aloud had an amusing result. You see, she lives in the city and near a nice park. One warm day, she decided it would be cooler reading to her young son in the park than at home. Having found a vacant bench in a secluded spot, where the sound of her voice would not disturb anyone, she and the boy settled down to a good story.

* * *

"Presently a little girl came along and stopped in the middle of the path to listen. That was all right, of course. Then a woman—one of those well-meaning, but overfriendly souls—every park has at least one—came and sat down on the same bench with them and smiled and nodded her head in appreciation of the story. Well, that was all right, too."

"Who came next?"

"An old man sauntered by; and, noticing the little girl standing there in the middle of the path, paused to smile at her, or rather, to smile benignantly over her head. That was all right, too."

He began to laugh.

"Wait. A young couple that had been sitting on the next bench down the path (I wish you could hear Harriet tell this herself, she is so perfectly correct and yet has such a sense of humor)—the young couple moved over onto the grass, ostensibly to have a cooler seat, but actually to be within earshot of the story. Well, before she finished, she was reading to an audience of a dozen people."

* * *

"Did she keep on?"

"Oh, yes, she kept on. She felt she had to keep on to keep from getting lost. She couldn't just jump up and run. It struck her as funny, and she had all she could do not to burst out laughing. Then she began to enjoy it. You see, by this time, the last additions to her audience thought she was *supposed* to be reading publicly, a sort of story hour in the park, you know."

He had stretched out on his back, hands folded behind his head. "I can just see that happening. In fact, I can't see how it could help but happen, given a good reader."

"And she is a good reader. I told her that was the whole trouble."

"When I was a boy," he mused, "my mother never read to me on a park bench; but she read to me many a night, after I had gone to bed. I never enjoyed anything more than that. I never outgrew it, either. Even when I was a big boy in high school, I wanted nothing better. Perhaps, in that respect, I am still a big boy.—Now you can guess why I brought this book along."

He handed it to her, and she began to turn the pages slowly. "Poems. Some that I know. Some that I don't know. Poems to read out-doors. Why, here is a little poem in Latin. I wouldn't know how to read that."

"Don't lose that little poem in Latin," he cried, sitting up. "That's to be part of our program. After you've read some of the English ones, I wish you would read the little one in Latin."

"But I'd mispronounce the words."

"No matter. I don't know what most of them mean, anyway. That's just the pleasure I want, the pleasure of hearing the music of words without knowing their meaning.—And then I want to try something else, if you will let me."

* * *

Oak leaves overhead stirred easily, and farther away a vireo was the only bird voice in the wood.

"While you are reading aloud, I'd like to wander off, fade away, so to speak. Far enough so I can just hear your voice, then a little farther. I want to come back, like a man who is out walking by himself and doesn't know anyone else is near. He hears a voice. He goes toward it. Someone is speaking. No, the sound is too rhythmic, too continuous for that. He finds you reading aloud to yourself under this great oak."

She read a poem over silently to herself. Suddenly she looked up. "Sir, do you expect me to do all the reading?"

"If I do all the carrying of the book and half, at least half the listening, why shouldn't you do all the reading?"

* * *

She closed the book over her hand. "When I was a small girl, my father sat down one evening to read me the first few pages of 'Alice in Wonderland.' He got so absorbed in the story that he read on and on, long after I should have been asleep in bed. I had every reason to want to keep awake, for I had never heard a more fascinating story before and it was not often that Father read to me. How I must have struggled! Finally, as Alice herself had done, I fell sound asleep. But Father went on reading to himself till he had finished the book. Then he carried me up to bed. For years, whenever the matter of reading aloud came up in our family, someone was sure to refer to the time Father read me 'Alice.' It could be taken to prove various things."

For a few moments, she seemed to be listening to something far away. Then she opened the book again. "Don't you think I have a right to be read to, too?"

ROBERT FRANCIS

Autumn

The wind rushing through the trees,
The tossing and heaving of the branches,
The restless swirling of the leaves,
My heart entrances.

The cool coming of the dawn,
The lashing and beating of the rain,
The far sound of the huntsman's horn,
My heart sings again.

The hazel nuts turning brown,
The stately rushes by the stream prancing,
The earth puts on her winter gown,
My heart is dancing.

PEGEEN MAIR

If Ever a Person Lived By Faith—

HE LEFT A sort of popular myth—the Agassiz legend, as one might say—behind him in the air about us; and life comes kindlier to all of us, we get more recognition from the world, because we call ourselves naturalists,—and that was the class to which he also belonged. . . .

From his boyhood, he looked on the world as if it and he were made for each other, and on the vast diversity of living things as if he were there with authority to take mental possession of them all. His habit of collecting began in childhood, and during his long life knew no bounds save those that separate the things of Nature from those of human art. Already in his student years, in spite of the most stringent poverty, his whole scheme of existence was that of one predestined to greatness, who takes that fact for granted, and stands forth immediately as a scientific leader of men.

His passion for knowing living things was combined with a rapidity of observation, and a capacity to recognize them again and remember everything about them, which all his life it seemed an easy triumph and delight for him to exercise, and which never allowed him to waste a moment in doubts about the commensurability of his powers with his tasks. If ever a person lived by faith he did. When a boy of twenty, with an allowance of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, he maintained an artist attached to his employ, a custom which never afterwards was departed from,—except when he maintained two or three. He lectured from the very outset to all those who would hear him. "I feel within myself the strength of a whole generation," he wrote to his father at that time. . . . At thirty he was already at the zenith of his reputation, recognized by all as one of those naturalists in the unlimited sense, one of those folio copies of mankind, like Linnaeus and Cuvier, who aim at nothing less than an acquaintance with the whole of animated Nature. His genius for classifying was simply marvellous; and, as his latest biographer says, nowhere had a single person ever given so decisive an impulse to natural history.

Such was the human being who on an October morning fifty years ago disembarked at our port, bringing his hungry heart along with him, his confidence in his destiny, and his imagination full of plans. The only particular resource he was assured of was one course of Lowell Lectures. But of one general resource he was always assured, having always counted on it and never found it to fail,—and that was the good will of every fellow-creature in whose presence he could find an opportunity to describe his aims. . . . Agassiz came before one with such enthusiasm glowing in his countenance,—such a persuasion radiating from his person that his projects were the soie things really fit to interest man as man,—that he was absolutely irresistible. He came, in Byron's words, with victory beaming from his breast, and every one went down before him, some yielding him money, some time, some specimens, and some labor, but all contributing their applause and their godspeed.—From "Memories and Studies," by WILLIAM JAMES. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Silver Shoon in the Night

THE GLOWING gold of the harvest field has grown dim; the business of the day is done, and the last harvester has departed. In September, day and night join hands, and they that labor in the fields turn homewards through a landscape bathed in a silver light, for

"Slowly, silently, now the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon . . ."

And with what beauty the "silver shoon" have touched the sheaves in the aisled field; how blue are the shadows cast by the tall stooks on the silvered ground! Scents that by day are sealed in the earth are set free, and mingle with the familiar perfume of the sweetbriar, so "deep-sweet" that they are like a magic draught.

* * *

There is such a stillness in the radiant air that the minute stirrings of insects or underground creatures are accentuated an hundredfold, and the silken whisper of rustling leaves becomes the central motif in a symphony of small sounds. All the subtleties of earth are clamoring for recognition, crying aloud their beauty. In the next meadow there are quaint puff-balls, and presently fairy-rings will make their appearance, and strange, shining mushrooms will blossom elfin-like under the moon. Even the gate, the common gate, over which we lean, gathering our harvest of sight and sound as the harvester gathered his sheaves, is touched with the same lovely alchemy, so that it stands wrought in silver.

* * *

A little puff of mist, like a dim wraith, steals down the narrow lanes between the stooks, bringing the remembrance that tomorrow it is September, when morning will break her jewels in every field, and the dews will lie heavy, a thick and sparkling carpet which the first birds will print with their tiny feet. But just now the diamonds are hidden, and the hour is all of silver, a hushed enchantment, save where

"A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
With silver claws and silver eye. . . ."

O. M.

Mexico's Gift

SHORTLY AFTER the Conquest there were dispatched from Spain numerous learned emissaries whose duties were to study the natural resources of Mexico. One result was the compilation and publication, in the latter case often at much later dates, of the early floras by such authorities as Sahagún and Hernandez. Botanists and collectors from countries other than Spain, lured to the New World by the beauty of the plant life, literally stuffed their pockets and carried home seeds, cuttings, and plants of thousands of new varieties. . . . As a natural consequence, many Mexican species were already established favorites in the gardens of Continental Europe while our Southwestern states were still Mexican territory.

As a result, the source of many choice garden forms is forgotten. It is only when you study the seedmen's catalogues, especially those of England and Germany, that you realize Mexico's gift to horticulture.—From "Mexican Plants for American Gardens," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Out of the Rush Into Still Water

DANDY SHAW looked round the Watters drawing-room with a little twist of the lips. She was perched on a high oak stool, with her feet on the rungs, and through the Chippendale mirror opposite she could see both her own figure and its setting. It was afternoon, and under the looped yellow silk blinds the sun pattered on dark wood and faint brocades, a carpet hushed as moss, elusive little water-colours, china as ephemeral as frost-breath, books with the coloring of rare gems. There were no photographs in the room, and there was no silver, no flotsam and jetsam of Christmas and birthday offerings, but there were flowers everywhere, not massed with heavy ballroom effects, nor set at conventional intervals like a well-drilled regiment, but leading the eye on with unexpected thrills of pleasure from one delicate shade to another, like tiny semitones in a fairy scale. From without, where the river crept beneath the dark splendour of turned beeches edging the terrace, the long, low, grey-faced house with its plain windows looked almost asleep. . . .

From the still house and the simple, beautiful room her thoughts went back to Halsted, her late home on the outskirts of a Lancashire town—to the overwhelming magnificence of its *ménage*, the long, rich meals, the endless contrivances for comfort, the stream of guests, the intricate programmes of amusement. She saw the big red pile, with the shining cars slurring up its drive, the long lines of hothouses, the priceless roses, the precious orchids flung into elaborate schemes of colour. It was all rich and splendid and inviting, luxurious and perfectly organised; but Watters cared for none of these things.

It was pale and grey and plain and cool and utterly aloof. It did not care a toss whether you looked at it or not, so of course you always did. . . . If you tried to bring a car up its twisting, cross-grained drive, the odds were you would find yourself in the river or a clump of clipped yews as old as Ernuin the Priest. And the roses at Watters . . . grew and scrambled and climbed in their own strong-willed fashion, clothing cold stone with hearts of deep orange, flinging arches of tender pink or glowing crimson against opal skies, or lifting single, dewy heads like pale lamps in the hushed garden after sunset. And at any but simple food it looked rigidly askance, loftily permitting the butcher to drop his beef and mutton, and condescending to game, as a country house of standing, but shutting shocked eyelids upon French menus and foreign cheeses. Anything *bisqué* or *braisé* or *soufflé* or *au gratin* scarcely dared trust itself near the stove and a pot of *foie-gras* had positively to be smuggled. . . .

Bred in Lancashire, educated in London, finished abroad, she had no single tie with her new life and surroundings. She had been perfectly happy at Halsted, liking the constant excitement, the flow of money, the crowd of guests. She had understood everybody and they had understood her. . . . She had lived quickly and strongly, a little noisily, perhaps, but very vividly; and now, at the age of twenty-four, she was flung out of the rush into still water.—From "The Lonely Plough," by CONSTANCE HOLME. (New York: Oxford.)

Quiet

In the quiet of the evening
People walk about the streets.
Little boats come home
To the silent harbor.

In the quiet of the evening
Wind moves across the water,
Gulls wait on the rocks
For the dark.

In the quiet of the evening
Let us turn our footsteps home,
For the night is full of sleep
And little dreams.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....
CSP-2

Memo on France:

Desperation of Vichy ..... ***By Egon Kaskeline***

Although Vichy France is governed on dictatorial lines, the Vichy group controlling that state has shown itself desperately anxious to win the moral support of the French people. It has lost no opportunity of trying to convince them that France's future is dependent upon Vichy's success.

Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, like Admiral Jean Darlan and others, has incessantly emphasized that France is still a sovereign state, that a "true national revolution" has taken place and that the French State which replaced the French Republic rose from the very depth of France's historic tradition.

The Vichy regime, at the same time, has tried hard to uproot republican tradition and to create the external evidence of a new state. It was for this purpose that Vichy propaganda elaborated the Pétain legend, undertook poster and slogan campaigns and replaced republican signs by the symbols of the new state.

No National Feeling

Yet, Vichy's frantic activity has not succeeded in generating a new national feeling among the people. In the eyes of an overwhelming majority of the French, Vichy remains the child of the military defeat, a puppet government dependent on Hitler and scorned by all true Frenchmen. These Frenchmen are convinced that Vichy is only a temporary set-up doomed to vanish whenever the United Nations destroy the Nazi order in Europe. The Vichy régime, despite its noisy propaganda, has taken no roots in the heart of the French people.

Vichy, therefore, has built up a Pétain legend which endeavors to make of the distinguished soldier the savior of the country and the "grand old man" of its history.

Living conditions are getting worse in France and the people are on the verge of starvation. Yet, the French are not allowed to ask what became of their foodstocks. "If you are for the Marshal, accept privations without grumbling. He is not responsible." Marshal Philippe Pétain's speeches are printed and distributed in millions and millions of copies; they are sent to the remotest corners of France and of its empire. Quotations from his declarations appear on large posters and are spread in innumerable leaflets.

Marshal's Pictures Abound

It was, however, not only the Marshal's opinions which were to become the directive line of the French people. M. Pétain was to symbolize the new régime. Today, France sees millions of the Marshal's pictures in all forms and in all sizes. If you enter a community in Vichy-France, large posters with M. Pétain's likeness are shown everywhere. There are Pétain parks, Pétain trees, Pétain playgrounds—his pictures and his name are everywhere.

The life history of Marshal Pétain is taught in every French school and the boys and girls are presented with one of the numerous publications which glorify the Chief of State. The children learn anecdotes of the Marshal's life and they sing songs which run, for instance: "Saviour of France, we are at your orders. We greet you enthusiastically. Marshal, command and we will follow."

In France's new school, history teaching has become an important agency of government propaganda. New history books pour scorn on French democracy.

The symbols of the republican régime are systematically replaced by those of the new state. New stamps have been introduced which replace "La Semeuse"—the sower—symbol of France's productivity, with the figure of Marshal Pétain. Last year, the Vichy Government issued new coins which recently have been put into circulation. The one franc coin bears Marshal Pétain's head, but it has retained the republican motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." A Vichy spokesman also announced that the republican banknotes which are still circulating in France will soon be replaced by notes of a new design.

New Slogan Not Popular

While the new coins still retain the republican motto, it has already disappeared from Government publications. The Government has adopted the motto "Work, Family and Fatherland" originally the slogan of Col. François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu—Fire-Cross—movement.

Despite lavish propaganda the new slogan has not become popular among the French. Vichy has been unable to impose a new national anthem upon the French people although at some meetings of the "Legion" only popular military marches have been played. The most revolutionary stanzas of the "Marseillaise" have been eliminated and the Vichy-altered French hymn begins with a new stanza, "Sacred Love of the Fatherland." Frenchmen under Vichy rule are no more allowed to hear that "they should march to drive out the invader."

With the other symbols of the republican regime, Vichy also wants the emblems and arms of the republic to disappear. The familiar "R. F."—Republique Française—on official documents has already been replaced by the insignia "E. F."—Etat Français.

The arms of the republic contained the "tricolore," the blue, white, red French banner, and the letters "R. F." Today, Vichy displays the "Francisque," a kind of double ax the handle of which is formed by a marshal's baton. The edges are blue, white, red. The marshal's baton and its stars are a frequent symbol in Vichy.

Despite the critical financial situation, the Vichy régime has spent millions of francs for propaganda purposes. Yet the new slogans have not influenced public opinion.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A War Tune for the Axis ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

Do you have an old broken-down piano lying round the house, and have you been wishing to dispose of it? Well, you may soon get your chance, and if it's in especially bad shape it can be used to help win the war. Don't be surprised if one of these days you see an advertisement in your local paper reading "Bomb Tokyo With Your Old Piano."

Music store owners are about to embark on a campaign to salvage as many old pianos as possible for the valuable scrap metals they contain. A lot of old pianos that come their way are tuned and repaired and turned over to the day room of some near-by Army camp. But many very old pianos are beyond repair, they say, and it is these they are after. For, the average piano, although it may have completely lost its tune and its tone, contains about 400 pounds of metal, which includes a lot of iron, a good percentage of steel, and varying amounts of copper and brass.

Merchants who are already well along the way in piano salvage drives told of their success at a recent convention of the National Association of Music Merchants in Chicago.

In several middle western cities the pianos are picked up by truck by the music dealers and taken to one of a number of collection depots throughout the city. Here they are taken over by business and professional men who spend their spare time making toys to be distributed through charitable organizations at Christmas time. They do the dismantling and keep the wood for making scooters, doll beds, doll-houses and other toys. They even use the keys. The metal goes into the local scrap heap.

Folks are really glad, these merchants say, to have their pianos picked up without cost to them and contributed to a worthy effort. Until now they have usually been unable either to sell their pianos or even to give them away. No matter how old the pianos are, they are usually sentimental about them. They will readily sell an old bed, an old porch swing, or an old boiler to the junk man. But it just doesn't seem dignified or proper to do so with a piano. For a piano has usually been the gathering place for neighborhood sings, the center of gay parties, and has often been used to turn out the wedding march for the daughter's wedding.

The dealers are expecting some of the old-time player-pianos to be turned in. Yes, they're still around and are still used. Although they haven't been manufactured for about 15 years, dealers still sell rolls for them. Players-pianos belong to a special era. Well do I remember how I liked to visit a special cousin because she had a player-piano. There I would furiously pump out "William Tell Overture," waiting breathlessly for the storm scene so I could switch the loud key clear over to the right. Singing the current popular favorites as they rolled past was a favorite indoor sport in those days.

Yes, there's a lot of sentiment attached to old pianos. But somehow it's nice to think that something you've had so much fun with can still be useful.

To Change the Subject:

The Mystery of Madame X ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

We don't know why we bother to bring this up. Probably no one gives a hang anyway. We never used to.

Gasoline to most of us was just that liquid stuff that came out of a hose from what we supposed was an inexhaustible spring underneath somewhere.

Then came rationing. Like a banana peel on the top stair. We went down nonstop. They can't do this to us! we shouted defiantly. Why gasoline is . . . it's something that . . . it's . . . Well, what is it?

And so to the encyclopedia and our story.

It seems that gasoline is made from petroleum. But for a long time no one knew what petroleum was made of. Personally, we don't see why they lost any sleep over that. But the total amount of "shut-eye" wasted through the ages over the parentage of petroleum, if computed in hours and figured at time and a half would make the war debt look as puny as Charlie MacCarthy's allowance.

Now, just why we went to all that we'll never know. But if you think WE'RE irrelevant, get a load of this.

Petroleum, it appears, has been the Madame X of the mineral kingdom. Natural scientists traced her to the hydrocarbons, but after that she had them guessing.

Finally, some sage came forth with a light in his eye to announce that petroleum was liquid coal. Liquid coal! Simple as that. You would have thought the savants would have jumped at the solution.

But no! It was too simple. People like you and me might understand it. So they went into a huddle in their beards and came out with the "inorganic theory."

This, as far as we can make out, is the gist of it. Down deep in the earth are certain chemicals. If nothing happens, they just go on being chemicals and no one is the wiser. But let someone turn on a volcano, and presto, before you can step on the starter, you have petroleum on your hands.

Don't look at us. It wasn't our idea. Anyway, along came some more natural scientists with the "organic theory." You can take it or leave it.

Petroleum, the "organic" theorists declared, is parented by decayed animal and vegetable matter. No wonder Madame X kept it dark. It happened this way: Aeons and aeons ago, dinosaurs ran around making funny tracks to plague geologists, and daisies bloomed unpicked on the hillsides. Then suddenly something happened, poof! No more dinosaurs, no more daisies. But there was a lot of mud. It must have rained.

Anyhow, defunct dinosaurs and posies were buried tightly in a mud pack for thousands of years. Then one day down comes a little oil well, and up comes petroleum. Get it?

But don't bank too much on the "organic theory." The encyclopedia warns that "much is yet to be learned in this field." We'll say. Personally, we're inclined to the view that the whole thing is just a mirage.

In the early days they located oil wells by an "oil witch" or forked twig. It jumped around when placed over the spot where there was oil. The men who used these rods were called "dowsers." The best ones were illiterate. Don't ask us why.

Then, just as "dowsers" had the business all sewed up and "oil witches" were bouncing around like jumping beans, somebody had to spoil the whole thing. That stuff was just a form of superstition, he said. After that they used "surface geology," but it wasn't half as much fun.

But all rackets come to an end, and so did "surface geology." The next one was "subsurface geology." This time they just went around drilling holes in the ground and pulling up samples. Give us an illiterate "dowser" any day.

At first, gasoline was used primarily as illuminating oil. You could buy it at the corner grocery, in hardware stores, and at the blacksmith's. Ah, me!

In the early 1900's a thing called the automobile appeared on the roads. The nation became a glutton for gas. In 1938, decayed dinosaurs and daisies came up in a stream of oil amounting to 1,213,254 thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each. Figure it out for yourself. We're not going to.

The United States is top oil producer in the world. But you can't prove this by Easterners 'cause Annie doesn't live here any more.

And now, having exhausted the subject, and incidentally ourselves, we leave you to your own confusion.

Many Languages Go Into Kits of Allied Forces

Army compiles foreign-language dictionaries to aid men serving abroad in necessary conversation and dealing with prisoners; Chinese fliers learning English while training at Williams Field.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—If an American soldier wants to say "hands up" in German or some other Axis language, he's going to know how, by simple scrutiny of the handy new foreign-language dictionaries the Army is now compiling.

Likewise he is going to be able to ask a Frenchman, "Where's the water?" or a Russian, "Where can I find shelter?" In short, he will be multi-lingual in the vital phrases needed for fighting, reconnaissance and the general business of living in another country if he minds his book.

The Language Section of the Army's Military Intelligence Service now has four dictionaries partially ready and two others in process of printing. Under direction of Lieut. Col. Arthur Vollmer, the Army is preparing publication of a vast array of quick-language books for the soldier, including an American Military Definition Dictionary, English-Foreign Military Dictionaries in six languages—German, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese — and military phrase books in about 50 languages.

The Language Section has become headquarters for assorted dozens of scholars, literary men, Latin, Slav and other specialists who are rushing about with proof sheets or preparing new word lists—genuine scholars working to make available to the American stranger in, say, Berlin or Tokyo, the best that linguistics and semantics can offer.

Realizing that the military jargon is continually popping up with new words such as "dimout" and "bomber blister," Colonel Vollmer's office is asking the public to send in any language newcomers they may happen to discover.

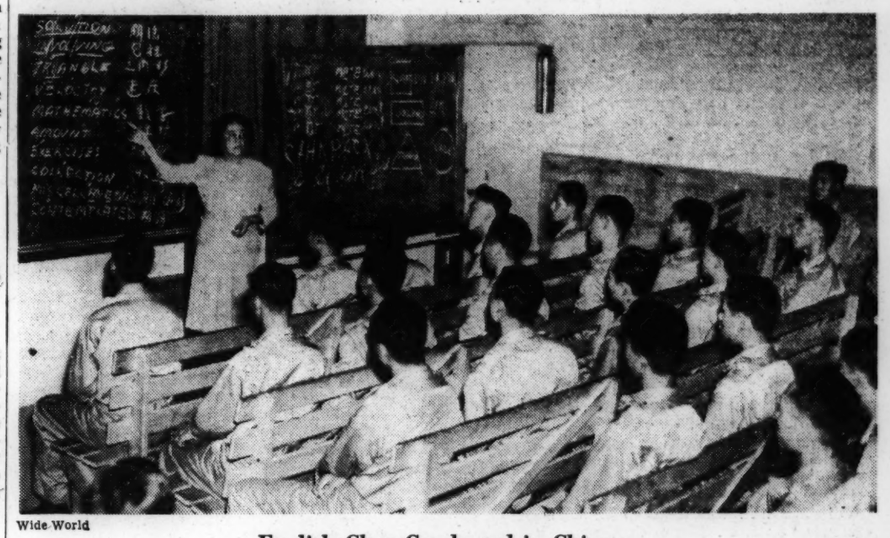
"We would be glad to receive lists of English ordinary and military words and phrases that relate to any aspect of the war effort, as well as any and all English abbreviations, contractions and conventional signs, used in any field whatsoever," Colonel Vollmer said.

Thus, if you come upon new words or words enjoying new use, such as "seadrome," meaning a giant-size ocean-borne airfield, or "umbrella," meaning a protecting cover of airplanes, or "absail," the American Rangers' term for sliding down a rope, the Language Section of the Military Intelligence Service, Whitehall Building, New York, will be glad to hear about them.

Wide World

Chinese Student Fliers Learning English

Mrs. Annette H. Doherty, noted linguist, who teaches English to fledgling Chinese fliers at Williams Field, Ariz., shown with three of her students and with Col. Bernard A. Bridget (third from left), commandant. These Chinese fliers will serve in China under the command of American officers, so English is part of their training.



Wide World

English Class Conducted in Chinese

The Chinese fliers training at Williams Field, Ariz., get an hour of instruction in English each day under Mrs. Annette H. Doherty, shown at the blackboard. Equipped at the end of their six-month training with a 1,000-word vocabulary and its uses, they go back to China to serve under American officers in the Chinese air force.

Manning the Ships That Carry Supplies for the United Nations

By K. H. Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Port Hueneme, California

Did you ever wonder who reads, with intent to use the information, such bulletins as are usually displayed in United States Post Offices?

And did you ever wonder who is going to man the ships that are being launched by Uncle Sam with a speed that is utterly, astoundingly new in the annals of ship building?

If these questions seem unrelated, notice, the next time you go to the post office, the illustrated bulletin put out by the United States Maritime Commission. One such has a picture of the sailing ship Joseph Conrad in the upper right-hand corner—a thrilling ship it is, worthy of its name, a ship with sails spread wide before the wind. The legend beneath the picture reads:

"To meet the pressing and increasing need for trained seamen in the United States Merchant Marine, the Maritime Service is expanding its training program and now offers to young men of good character, who are eligible, a special course of training with pay to fit them for a career at sea."

Wouldn't you like to join up?

What's Your Status?

Of course you may be a bank president a woman stenographer, or the father of a family, so obviously you must resist the call of the sea, the Joseph Conrad, and the Maritime Service. But whoever you are, it must thrill you to learn that at tiny Port Hueneme—pronounced Y-na-mee—in California, hundreds of "eligible" lads, Americans all, are learning to be just what Uncle Sam so much needs them to be right now—able seamen, keen and ready to see to it that ships carrying cargoes for liberty reach the embattled partners in our heroic enterprise. The ships are being built and the men to man them are being trained. That is good news for us all.

When the United States Maritime Service Training Station at Port Hueneme opened its doors for the first time last fall, a class of young men from Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles embarked upon careers as promising of adventure as any young men have found to venture upon in recent decades. But who then knew there would be an assault on Pearl Harbor, and that adventure would suddenly become an adventure in serving mankind and not just an expansion of one's onw outlook?

Perhaps our Merchant Marine has never known a time when it did not make demands upon its men for unselfish service. Its tradition is glorious. Ever since 1607, when Maine colonists laid the keel of our first trading vessel, our merchant vessels have coursed the oceanways of the world in behalf of American prosperity. But always the Merchant Marine has had the other duty to help serve, when needed, our defense requirements.

Any history student recalls how volunteer merchantmen did their part in our Revolutionary War. Any student of current events knows that our Government is building ships with unprecedented speed today only that Freedom be fed, clothed, armed.

California 'Modesty'

It is good to know, then, that the Training Station at Port Hueneme is not the only place where they can learn the ropes. There's another school on Hoffman Island, just out beyond New York Harbor. There's a second in St. Petersburg, Fla. And this newest school in California is patterned, incidentally, after the structure in St. Petersburg; except for details, the building layout is the same.

It would be unbecoming and typically Californian, of course, for this reporter to suggest that the new school at Port Hueneme overlooks a seascope hardly to be rivaled for sheer grandeur anywhere. But it occurred to him, as he inspected the handsome building which centers its work, for which no expense has been spared to insure its suitability, that young men coming here from inland farms or coastal cities can scarcely fail to get a new, wide view of life as they look out of its many windows.

"Will you attempt," Lieut. H. B. Roberts, Executive Officer at the Training Station, was asked, "to teach these fellows the traditions of the sea?"

The question, although answered in the affirmative, was superfluous. Just look at the Pacific out there. Look at the big light on the Point, across a stretch of wind-blown sand. Listen to the buoy in the harbor, constantly clanging. Remember that the monotonous undertone for everything you hear this foggy morning is the horn that blows every 45 seconds. The traditions of the sea? The sea itself is teaching them.

Beyond Tradition

The men enrolled here for three-month periods are taught much beyond tradition that seamen must know, and then as apprentices they may obtain able-bodied seaman papers or fireman's papers—if they have taken the engineering course. If you care to ask Washington for the calendar called "General Information About Apprentice Seaman Training," write the Maritime Commission. You will find that this bulletin lists close on to 50 subjects for intensive study, among them arithmetic and rowing, duties of lookout and fundamentals of electricity.

The basic pay for seamen after completion of the course is now $102.50 a month. To this is added war bonuses for travel in certain danger zones. This is good pay at any time, but when it is reckoned as return for service needed by the democracies at war, it is a larger recompense indeed.

Many young men will be interested to know that the Maritime Service can train them for this work, feed and clothe them while in training, and pay a small wage at the same time. Good character, American citizenship, and a sturdy constitution are the main requisites, but the required physical examination is not so strenuous, say, as that passed by enrollees at the Army and Naval Academies of the United States. The applicant must not be less than 18 and not more than 23 years of age.

The Training Station is in charge of the United States Coast Guard. The trainee, be it understood, is not being prepared for service in the Navy, but for employment aboard our merchant vessels. This opportunity is provided under the Maritime Service Act of 1936 as it has been amended.

Men are made ready for one of the three departments of every ship's working crew: deck, engineering, and steward.

"We watch them during their first six weeks here," Lieutenant Roberts explained, "to see what kind of work each man is best suited for. Sometimes the man who thinks he wants to be an engineer turns out to be better suited for the deck or to be a steward."

The sea calls men from the hills, the fields, from home, from factory. Watch, only for a few minutes, new arrivals at the Port Hueneme Training Station. One comes wearing cowboys' boots, and his hands are used to handling ropes. A different lad you'll see after he has been in uniform for a few months, his independent spirit no less rugged, but more disciplined.

A quiet-voiced officer who showed this reporter around the buildings said that he himself had run away to sea when he was just 14. He had followed ships ever since, but for the last 18 years he had been in charge of life guard work. He had the look in his eyes of a man who saw beyond the horizon.

From the pride with which this officer pointed out the excellent equipment which Uncle Sam has provided for training able seamen here, it was clear that he and his fellow instructors were keen to have every youth under their direction catch the spirit of the Merchant Marine, a gallant tradition to be carried on gallantly in these significant times.

A. Boone from Globe

Smart Seamanship Requires That Gear Be Neatly Stowed

Section Leader L. T. Stucker shows apprentice Spancer (left) where to put $100 worth of uniform.

A. Boone from Globe

Trainees at the Merchant Marine School, Port Hueneme, Calif.

A young sailor's first duty is to learn to steer his ship. Here Apprentice Eugene R. Spencer takes a lesson from Lieut. D. S. Goddard, U. S. M. S. And at the right, trainees are receiving instruction in the proper use of gas masks. Instruction is given in all types of life saving, rescue, and fire-fighting methods during the period of training for service in merchant ships.

Luke Sewell's Managerial Job With Browns One of Season's Best in Big Leagues

St. Louis Club Can Finish As High As Second Place

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the first division of the American League and not apt to be removed in the September drive ahead, the St. Louis Browns, managed by the capable Luke Sewell, represents the surprise package of the year in the majors. By the simple method of playing sound percentage baseball with a group of cast-offs, Sewell figures to finish at least a half-dozen games above a .500 won-and-lost rating, and ahead of a few clubs who thought they would have the fun of pushing him around.

The rise of the Browns is of interest locally at the moment because they open a three-game series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park tomorrow. Hostilities will close with a single on Monday. Then come the Tigers for three contests, Wednesday and Thursday.

Sewell Good Man

Considering the recent successes of both the Browns and Cardinals, St. Louis has had a very pleasant month of August. If things run as smoothly for them in September, Sewell and Billy Southworth will look forward to fat salary increases in 1943. Luke gave a hint of his managerial ability in the 1941 campaign when he pushed the Brownies through a better-than-.500 second half. But by now everybody in baseball knows he is a good man at the post. Given player help in a couple of spots, he could be a contender next year.

Since Independence Day, the Brownies have played .600 plus ball. If it hadn't been for numerous early season setbacks, due to faulty pitching, Sewell today might be in the runner-up spot instead of Joe Cronin. For instance, if Luke had had Bob Muncrief from opening day, he probably would be several games closer to the head of the standing. A 13-game winner a year ago, Muncrief only recently flashed the form of a winner. His injury was a costly one.

Judnich Hitting

Walt Judnich has moved into the number one spot among Brownie hitters. He has been pounding the ball through August and may soon be among the first half dozen leading clouters, where he belongs. Walt moved into the spot formerly occupied by rookie Vern Stephens, who has been in a mild slump for a couple of weeks. However, the young shortstop is still among the leading run producers of the American League, an unusual experience for a freshman infielder.

Incidentally, Jimmy Dykes said yesterday that Stephens, in his opinion, was the leading rookie of the year. The White Sox manager gave that award to Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox for a while, but soon switched to the Brownie youngster when the runs batted in table began taking shape. Stephens has it all over Pesky in that department, although it should be noted that the former has a lower spot in the batting order than the Boston rookie. A player hitting first or second rarely drives in a flock of runs.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow play a double-header at St. Louis with the red-hot Cardinals . . . This series closes with a night game on Tuesday, with Monday open . . . The Braves then go all the way to Chicago for one game with the Cubs, which should call for a little explaining on the part of the schedule maker, who is right here in Boston . . . The Stengelmen would have to attract a good crowd at Wrigley Field to break even in that venture. . . . The Red Sox play two games with the Tigers here on Wednesday and a single the following day.

* * *

Curly-headed Joe Dobson came up with his second four-hit shutout in a row yesterday to send the Red Sox away to what they hoped was another winning streak. In blanking the Chicago White Sox 4-0, Dobson became the seventh Boston pitcher to go the distance without relief since last Saturday. The victory was his third shutout of the year and his ninth win. The Red Sox failed to gain ground on the Yankees, however, for the New Yorkers won their game against the Cleveland Indians 3-0 behind Spud Chandler . . . At Cincinnati the Braves surprised the Reds 4-2, with Al Javery receiving credit for his 12th win of the season. The Braves scored all their runs in the sixth inning to send Bucky Walters to the clubhouse.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	83	43	.659	
Boston	76	52	.594	8
St. Louis	67	59	.532	16
Cleveland	65	62	.512	18½
Detroit	64	64	.500	20
Chicago	54	66	.450	26
Washington	48	74	.393	33
Philadelphia	48	85	.361	38½

Results Aug. 28

Boston 4, Chicago 0.
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 10, Washington 7 (14 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	86	38	.694	
St. Louis	82	44	.651	5
New York	67	58	.536	19½
Pittsburgh	57	63	.475	27
Chicago	59	71	.454	30
Boston	51	76	.402	36½
Philadelphia	36	84	.300	48

Results Aug. 28

Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 1.
New York-Pittsburgh, postponed.

Segura Due To Show Up In Tourney

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—After two singularly dull days, during which even the Old Guard looked askance at times, the national tennis championships at Forest Hills should be helped up considerably today. If only because Pancho Segura, fabulous little Ecuadorean, might finally show up.

Ever since the tournament began the officials have claimed there really was a Segura and that he would play in the championships, but the fans were beginning to become openly skeptical after he failed to appear again yesterday.

As a result, it was especially announced last night that Segura, complete with two-handed forehand, positively would show up at 3:30 p. m. (EWT) today to play his first-round match against Ensign Ronald Edwards of Ithaca, N. Y.

Promising Matches

Several other promising matches were on tap, too, in the second round of the men's event. Ted Schroeder, Jr., seeded No. 1, faced a stubborn opponent in Corp. Gilbert Hunt, Jr., of Langley Field, Va., and William Talbert of Cincinnati, the national clay court champion, met E. Victor Seixas, Jr., of Philadelphia, perhaps the best of the East's young stars.

Additionally, the experts were looking forward to a meeting between Frankie Parker, now of Los Angeles, and Richard Hart of Miami—mainly to see if Parker possibly could have developed into the great tennis player he looked yesterday in overwhelming Jack Geller of New York without the loss of a game.

All first and second-round men's singles matches were scheduled to be completed today, and a beginning made on the mixed doubles.

Russell in Action

The opening stadium bout pitted Alejo Russell, the Argentine who drew a default in the first round, against Bob Falkenburg, brother of the photogenic Jinx who received a 6—1, 6—2 trouncing from Mrs. Madge Vosters of Lansdowne, Pa., in her brief championship appearance yesterday.

Women's singles were off for the day, except for two first-round matches, but Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, the favorite, was due to pair with Schroeder in a mixed doubles tilt against Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dixon of Syracuse.

Bears Crush All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Coach Bob Zuppke's dream of a glamorous ending to his long career in football evaporated like the mists that all but obscured last night's ninth annual All-Star game in Soldier Field.

His one-time pupil, George Halas, and the massive Chicago Bears machine showed the Illinois Master no mercy before a record crowd of 101,000, walloping the Stars 21 to 0. The Bears won last year's game, 37 to 13.

Still Have Luckman

The National Football League champions of 1940 and 1941, despite the departure of 10 star players for the armed forces, still have their Sid Luckman and their other gridiron greats.

The fact they scored only three touchdowns last night was a tribute to the excellent conditioning of the All-Stars.

The Bears have now participated in four of the nine All-Star contests without suffering a defeat. They were held to a scoreless tie in the 1934 series inaugural.

Those who sat in the upper regions of Soldier Field did not see a single play of the 75-yard drive that netted the Bears their third touchdown in the third period. Fog obscured the playing field from view, but the man with the microphone dutifully reported Luckman completed a 58-yard pass play to Hampton Pool and that Gallarneau galloped over from the eight-yard line to score.

Touchdown Visible

The first period Bear touchdown was visible, as Gallarneau went over from the four-yard line to climax a 60-yard Bear power drive. The second period touchdown was made on a 23-yard pass from Young Bussey to Pool, and that was observed by all hands, too.

Joe Stydahar, kicked all three conversion points.

Minnesota's Bruce Smith, probably the All-Stars most consistent performer, directed two thrusts in the second period that failed for want of a climax runner operating inside the 20-yard line. Notre Dame's Steve Juzwik drew the night's biggest cheers for a 91-yard sprint in the first period, six yards shy of making an All-Star touchdown.

The game netted about $160,000 for Army and Navy Relief, the biggest such fund raised in any single day sports event since Pearl Harbor.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .328; Slaughter, St. Louis, .324.
Runs—Ott, New York, 94; Slaughter, St. Louis, 83.
Runs Batted In—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 86.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 158; Medwick, Brooklyn, 147.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 32; Medwick, Brooklyn, 31.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 16; Nicholson, Chicago, 9.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 24; Mize, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 21.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 13; Fernandez, Boston, 12.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 13-3; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 15-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, 343; Gordon, New York, and Wright, Chicago, .337.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 112; Di Maggio, New York, 98.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 113; Doerr, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 87.
Hits—Pesky, Boston, 168; Spence, Washington, 166.
Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, 36; Higgins, Detroit; Doerr, Boston, and Kolloway, Chicago, 33.
Triples—Spence, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 12.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston 27; Keller, New York, 23.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 33; Kuhel, Chicago, 21.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, and Bonham, New York 17-4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox		126	440	112	151	.343
Gordon, Yankees		119	433	71	146	.337
Wright, White Sox		85	300	43	101	.337
Reiser, Dodgers		103	394	82	129	.328
Slaughter, Cards		125	487	83	158	.324
Musial, Cardinals		113	372	74	118	.317

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	27	Ott, Giants	24
Keller, Yankees	23	Mize, Giants	21
Laabs, Browns	22	Camilli, Dodgers	21

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	113	Slaughter, Cards	86
Di Maggio, Yanks	87	Camilli, Dodgers	86
Doerr, Red Sox	87	Medwick, Dodgers	85

ATLANTA, GA.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We Appreciate Your Patronage
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
Use Your Regular Rich's Charge Account on
RICH'S
SKIP-A-MONTH Plan
Buy in September
Pay by Nov. 10th!

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 7247-R
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
DAVISON'S
Youth Centre Sale
of
Children's Coats
ALL COATS AT SALE PRICE
GIRLS' SIZES 1 to 16 BOYS' SIZES 1 to 6
YOUTH CENTRE, THIRD FLOOR
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA . affiliated with MACY'S

ROGERS
BIG STAR
LITTLE STAR
Food stores located in
Georgia—Florida
Alabama—South Carolina
We appreciate your patronage

Big Gun —By Pap'

HEADS I WIN!
THE BIG GUN OF THE ALL-ARMY TEAM IS CORPORAL
Norm STANDLEE
-FORMER ALL-AMERICA FROM STANFORD
COL. BOB NEYLAND WON HIM FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ALL-ARMY TEAM ON A FLIP OF A COIN
I'LL APOLOGIZE LATER
STANDLEE WAS A STAR WITH THE CHICAGO BEARS LAST YEAR AND REACHED HIS PEAK AGAINST THE GREEN BAY PACKERS
PAP'

Wide World Features

Col. Bob Neyland, coach of the All-Army football squad, "won" Corp. Norman Standlee, All-America fullback from Stanford and star of the Chicago Bears last year, on the toss of a coin. Standlee and Lieut. John Kimbrough, former Texas A. and M. ace, were paired off when Colonel Neyland won the toss and chose Corporal Standlee for his Eastern Division of the All-Army team.

Last year Standlee established himself as one of the great fullbacks of all time with the Chicago Bears. He had had his moments of greatness as a collegian, but he was injured during his varsity career and did not get the acclaim he deserved. In the National Football League, against the toughest opposition possible, Standlee quickly established himself as a devastating ball carrier. He reached his peak in the game against the Green Bay Packers late last season. Standlee tore the Packers apart while scoring 20 points in a single period.

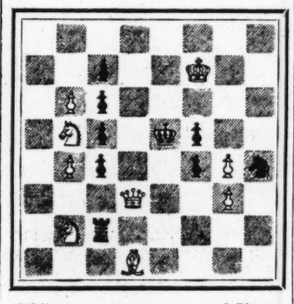
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

August 29, 1942

Problem No. 2481

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 9 Pieces

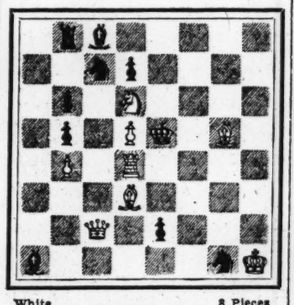


White 9 Pieces
8/2p2K2/1Pp5/1Ktp1kp2/1Pp2pPkt/-3Q2P1/1Ktr5/3B4
White to play and mate in two (Pittsburgh Post, April 3, 1927.)

Problem No. 2482

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
1rb5/2ktp4/1p1Kt4/1p1Pk1B1/1P1R4/-3B4/2Q1p3/b5ktK
White to play and mate in three (Second Prize, Tijdschrift, 1924, Three-mover tourney.)

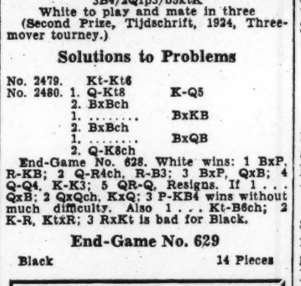
Solutions to Problems

No. 2479. Kt-Kt6
No. 2480. 1. Q-Kt8 K-Q5
2. BxBch
1. ..... BxKB
2. BxBch
1. ..... BxQB
2. Q-K8ch

End-Game No. 628. White wins: 1 BxP, R-KB; 2 Q-R4ch, R-B3; 3 BxP, QxB; 4 Q-Q4, K-K3; 5 QR-Q, Resigns. If 1 . . . QxB; 2 QxQch, KxQ; 3 P-KB4 wins without much difficulty. Also 1 . . . Kt-B6ch; 2 K-R, KtxR; 3 RxKt is bad for Black.

End-Game No. 629

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win
(Marshall-Wolf, Nuremberg, 1906. Marshall now begins a combination that wins in 12 moves. The first four, however, are the critical moves, and bring about a winning position.)

Horowitz New York Champion

The 1942 New York Championship held this year at Cazenovia Junior College, attracted a strong field. The winner was L. Horowitz, with 8-1, winning seven and drawing with M. Hanauer, who was runner-up in the third round and H. M. Phillips in the last round. Hanauer, who won this event in 1936, scored 7½-1½.

The Rapid-transit championship was won by Horowitz.

Balint Southern Champion

The Southern Championship, concluded recently in Atlanta, was won by Joseph Balint, now a Staff Sergeant at Gunther Field, Alabama. Balint comes from New York. His winning score was 6-2. Second was W. N. Woodbury with 5½-2½. Last year's winner was L. R. Chauvenet, who tied for third with P. Cromelin, scoring 5-3.

Washington Brilliancy

The District of Columbia 1942 Championship, finally won by Vincent Eaton, one of the country's most eminent problemists. It was played in two sections, and the brilliant game below was from section 2. Unfortunately neither player made the finals.

But this doesn't detract from the excellence of the game below. Black's final combination is very pretty.

Queen's Pawn Game

Naidel White	Nash Black	Naidel White	Nash Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-R4	KR-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-QB	PxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	17 PxP	Kt-B
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	18 Q-R3	B-B3
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	19 Q-B5	Kt-Kt3
6 Kt-B3	Q-K2	20 Q-B2	B-K5
7 Castles	KBxKt	21 Q-B3	Q-Q2
8 PxB	P-Q3	22 Kt-Q2	BxB
9 P-QR4	P-QR4	23 KxB	Q-Kt5
10 R-K	QKt-Q2	24 P-B3 (a)	Kt-B5ch
11 B-QR3	CastlesKR	25 K-R	Q-R6
12 Q-B2	B-K5	26 PxKt	Kt-Kt5
13 Q-Q2	P-K4	27 Kt-B	RxP
14 Q-Kt5	P-R3	Resigns	

(a) Here the reader should cover up the score and try to work out the winning continuation.

Correspondence Game

Playing chess by mail allows the players to study their positions at leisure, move the pieces around at will, refer to the "books" before finally mailing their moves. This game follows published analysis for some 14 moves, and each player must have enjoyed looking up magazine and book analysis. That the expert conclusion was that Black's game was favorable added zest, since White's 16th move was apparently new, and seemed to turn the tables.

The game was played in the 1941 North American Championship Preliminary by R. J. Campbell, New Haven, Conn., and Steven Shaw, Castile, N. Y.

Sicilian Defense

Campbell White	Shaw Black	Campbell White	Shaw Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 BxB	KxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-B3	P-KB3
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 P-K5	QR-P
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 Kt-Q5	QxK-P
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 P-B3	Kt-K4
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	22 Q-R3	BPxP
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	23 P-B6ch	PxP
8 Kt-Kt3	Castles	24 KtxP	R-KR
9 Castles	B-K3	25 RxP	QxBP
10 P-KB4	Kt-QR4	26 Q-K6	R-B3
11 P-B5	B-B5	27 QxKt	QxQ
12 KtxKt	BxB	28 R-Q7ch	K-R3
13 QxB	QxKt	29 Kt-Kt4ch	K-R4
14 P-KKt4	Q-Kt5	30 KtxQ	K-R3
15 QR-Q	KR-K	31 R-B8	Resigns
16 B-Q4	Kt-Q2		

Dallas Tournament

The annual open championship of the United States Chess Federation, now being held in Dallas, Texas, attracted 18 players from various sections of the country. Leading contestants include I. A. Horowitz, 1942 New York champion; H. Steiner, Pacific Coast champion; A. Yanofsky, Canadian champion; E. Marchand, St. Louis champion.

The leading scores through play yesterday were as follows: Yanofsky, 11-1; Horowitz, 10½-½; Steiner, 10-1; Lipton, 8-2; James and Thompson, 8-3; and Marchand, 7-3.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Glenn McQuillen and Walt Judnich, Browns—Former tied score against Athletics with ninth-inning home run and latter won game with homer in tenth.

George Kurowski, Johnny Hopp and Stan Musial, Cardinals—Kurowski's three-run triple won first game with Phils, while Hopp and Musial drove in three runs each to pace victory in second.

Joe Dobson, Red Sox—Blanked White Sox on four hits.

Nanny Ferdandez, Braves—His two-run single sparked four-run game-winning rally against Reds.

Spud Chandler, Yankees—Pitched seven-hit shutout over Indians.

Dixie Walker, Dodgers—Collected four hits to lead victorious attack against Cubs.

Hal White, Tigers—Checked Senators in seven innings of relief to gain credit for 14-inning victory.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 28

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 2-3, Newark 1-6.
Rochester 2-4, Buffalo 1-5.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3.
Jersey City at Syracuse, postponed.

American Association

Columbus 3, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 4.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 7.
Indianapolis at Toledo, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 9, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 8-1, Portland 6-2.
San Diego 5, Oakland 0.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 5, Atlanta 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Hartford 2-7, Scranton 0-6, (second game, 10 innings).
Albany 4-2, Elmira 2-3.
Wilkes-Barre 1, Springfield 0.
Binghamton 3, Williamsport 0.

Texas League

Shreveport 6, Fort Worth 1.
San Antonio 5, Tulsa 1.
Beaumont 9, Dallas 7.
Only games scheduled.

Unofficial Championships Have Abounded in '42 Golf

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The year 1942 in golf may well go down in history as the record year for unofficial national championships. After the U. S. G. A. canceled the regular nationals it appeared, early in the season, that the Masters' at Augusta might logically be the No. 1 substitute for the national open. Then along came the Hale America, with a larger and more representative field and widely advertised as the real unofficial national open. It drew a large and high-class field, and was won by a great golfer, Ben Hogan. Temporarily it was tops.

Then came the Tam O'Shanter, in the same district, Chicago, and it had a larger and more representative field than the Hale America, because it had not only almost all of the leading professionals but also a large group of the most prominent amateurs in the country, among them the national amateur 1941 titleholder, Marvin Ward. He won the Tam O'Shanter amateur, played in conjunction with the open there the same week, while at the same time Byron Nelson was winning the open.

Wood Won Canadian

As Nelson previously had won the Masters', after a playoff with Hogan, it did seem as if he were entitled to the rating of No. 1 man for 1942, until along came Craig Wood with his victory in the Canadian open, the only official national open championship of the year, whereby he attaches another title to his hold-over possession of the U. S. national open. Nelson did not compete in the Canadian open, but Hogan did.

It would seem as though the Tam O'Shanter had settled the matter of top amateur for the year, but the Knollwood Club of Lake Forest, Ill., another of the Chicago District clubs, had other thoughts on the matter, and last week staged what is labelled the "Chicago National Amateur Tournament." We have to give Chicago credit, anyway, for keeping the national golfing spirit alive, with its Hale America, its Tam O'Shanter, it's Knollwood "national amateur," and its two major women's championships, the Western open and Western amateur, both won by Betty Jameson, both participated in by so many of the leading feminine golfers that there cannot be any shadow of a doubt over Miss Jameson's undisputed right to No. 1 position in the women's ranks.

Excellent Field

As for this latest "national amateur" at Lake Forest, there again is no denying that it had a large and excellent field, but hardly up to the caliber of the Tam O'Shanter, though for a change it did have one of the best representatives from the east, Ray Billows, the so-called "Cinderella Man" of golf, twice runner-up for the national amateur and winner last year of the title tournament he now went to Chicago to defend. He did all right in the medal play and for three rounds of match, but in the fourth he came a cropper in a 20-hole encounter with Mike Stolarik.

That was a match, all right. Billows led at the 14th, lost the 15th to a birdie, halved the 16th with a birdie, won the 17th and then lost the 18th to a birdie, Stolarik landing a driver second 11 feet from the cup. They halved the first extra in perfect play and both were home in two at the second, but Billows was 50 feet from the cup and three-putted. He has had an in-and-out year, losing the New York State amateur, which he had won four times, but this time losing a 21-hole battle with 21-year-old Alex Stevenson in the final, 5 and 4. Stevenson was virtually unknown, although a former captain of the Niagara Falls High School golf team.

Won by Wehrle

Last week's Lake Forest tournament, getting along on this "national amateur" proposition, finally was won by Wilfred Wherle; but his right to any national title is somewhat beclouded by the fact that in the final of the previous Tam O'Shanter he went down before Marvin Ward to the tune of 7 and 6. He did play grand golf at Lake Forest, however, especially against Stolarik in the semifinals, where he was three up at the 30th, then bumped into four successive birdies, to be all square with two to play. He won the 35th, but Stolarik, duplicating what he did earlier against Billows, got home in two with a driver at the 36th, and won it. At the second extra Stolarik pulled an 8-iron with fatal consequences.

What the Lake Forest tournament and the Tam O'Shanter did demonstrate is that there are some amateurs coming along who are going to make the going tough for the recognized leaders of the past when official nationals are resumed, Stolarik, for one. This storekeeper, third class, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station defeated Dick Chapman, 1940 national champion, in the Tam O'Shanter, and that, together with his victory over Billows at Lake Forest and his subsequent great showing against Wehrle, stamps him as having the goods.

Manuel de la Torre, son of the Spanish professional, Angel de la Torre, also has made his mark this year, first as runner-up for the national intercollegiate, then losing by one up to Frank Kovack, who had gone to the turn in 32. Before that the youthful de la Torre had put out the veteran Johnny Lehman of Chicago. Steve Kovach of Pittsburgh is another who has shown class. He beat Art Doering, Jr., at Lake Forest after the smooth-swinging Chicagoan had eliminated Frank Stranahan of Toledo, whose play in the summer tournaments has not measured up to his great showing during the winter in the south. John Holstrom is still another of the future hopefuls, his big performance a 66 in the second qualifying round of the Tam O'Shanter.

Illinois Farmer Takes Crown In Grand American

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—James F. Holderman, farmer from Morris, Ill., who has been shooting only three years, yesterday won the 43rd Grand American Handicap—highest prize in the clay target sport.

In one of the most dramatic shoot-offs in the event's history the Illinois marksman, who farms 600 acres, defeated Art Finney, Mankato, Minn., dry cleaner, 25 to 23 after they had tied at 193 in the only 200-target Grand American Handicap ever held.

The pair finished out front in a field of almost 1,000 of the best shooters in the Western Hemisphere.

Sports Around The Hub

Close Competition

Competition proved unexpectedly keen in the junior golf championship at Albemarle yesterday, with all four quarter-final matches being decided by the slender margin of two holes or less. Jimmy Feran of Woburn defeated Bill Buckley of Thorny Lea 2 and 1, Stan Brown of North Dartmouth defeated Bob Joyce of Waltham 1 up, Dick Kinchla of Albemarle defeated Jim Marchese of Springfield 2 up, and Jack Harvey of Arlmont defeated Jim McGarry of Brookline 2 and 1.

In today's semifinals Feran, who won low net in the recent M. G. A. open at Commonwealth and who Thursday defeated Medalist George Curley of Furnace Brook in this tournament, was scheduled to meet Brown, while Kinchla, present caddie champion, was set to go against Harvey.

* * *

Marcia Perin of Somerville regained the State junior girls' golf title she previously won in 1940 when she defeated Emma Hooton of Oakley 2 and 1 in the final at Oakley yesterday. Last year Miss Perin was defeated in the semifinals.

* * *

Harvard's summer baseball team scored an impressive 15-1 victory over Brown at Providence yesterday to square the series between the two nines. The Cambridge batters got 21 hits while Pitcher Warren "Moe" Berg was holding the Bruins to three safeties.

* * *

Johnny Kelley, former Boston Athletic Association Marathon winner, won the six-mile road race in Providence last night, finishing 200 yards in front of Albert Menard of Fiskdale, Mass. Johnny covered the distance in 28 minutes flat.

* * *

After dropping the series opener to the Navy Yard A. A., the Dick Casey Club has bounced back with two straight victories to lead in their attempt to defend successfully their Boston Park League baseball championship. The Caseys won at Dorchester Town Field 7-3 last night, with Charlie Bird holding the sailors to seven hits. The two teams meet again tonight in Chelsea.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow FENWAY PARK Two Games 1ST GAME 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park KEN. 0331

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

GRAVENSTEIN APPLE PIE
● Sweeter, juicier, full of the true apple flavor . . . with a flaky, buttery crust that melts in your mouth, our Gravenstein apple pies were never better. With or without ice cream,
10¢

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luches and Dinners

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
in Cool, Attractive Gardens
OPEN 6 DAYS A WEEK
222 Newbury Street COM. 5970

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
Air-Cooled
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON 45c DINNER 60c
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1890
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Davies
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c
DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Served in cool comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet —11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Commerce and Finance

Finance Committee to Reconsider Pay-as-You-Go Tax Plan

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Everyone To Make a Will

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Whatever happens to our physical bodies, our property goes on just the same. When we "make" or "save" money we are taking on a responsibility which we cannot shake. If we inherit or put our savings into land, it can never be destroyed. If we put them into good buildings or securities they will long outlive us.

This land, these buildings and these securities are going to be a source of good or evil throughout the ages. Even if our heirs lose their money, the money is not "lost." It is represented by property which somebody has and which someone may always have. Yet we alone are largely responsible for how it is used during the ages ahead.

Wills Necessary

Hence, it is of great importance that every reader make a will. One of the most painful things to me is to see a man work, scrape and save throughout his lifetime and yet give little thought to how his money will be used after he goes. Yet the "after" portion of time is far more important than the years lived. The accumulation period of a man's life is short; but the distribution period extends almost forever.

This will determines how your estate is to be used during these ages ahead. Shall it be used constructively or destructively? Shall it make those who inherit it better or worse? Who shall control it? These are vital questions; the future of hundreds of beneficiaries and descendants is intimately affected by the answers.

Only a coward or lazy person refuses to make a will and keep it revised from time to time. Only a very selfish person refuses to take time to think out how his will should be written, who should be remembered and to what extent. Then you should decide to whom and what portion you should give outright and what portion you should leave in trust. God holds you alone responsible for your decisions.

Before going to the lawyers to draw your will—talk your plans over with your family and get their approval. When alive you can perhaps make them do as you want them to; but after you go they will be free to do as they wish. Hence, the only safe way to have your real wishes carried out is to convince your family of your wishes in advance.

Select Your Executor

Some people have the idea that if there is no will a man's estate need not be administered. This is not so. Without a will the law will divide; but the law cannot provide for charities or lifelong friends whom you might wish to remember. Even though you might divide your estate in the same manner as the law would today, tomorrow the legislature may change that law.

Without a will, the court will appoint someone to act as administrator—perhaps someone you do not like. Through a will, you can name an executor of your own choosing, and a guardian for your minor children. You can exempt both from furnishing surety company bonds, thereby saving expense to your estate. In short, you have the privilege of making your own plan and choosing the man to carry it out.

Your will is the most important document you can ever write; but a homemade will is the most expensive one. Therefore, go to a good lawyer. Tell him of whom your family consists and their ages, of any special circumstances such as sickness or other incapacity of any of them. This is important because, in some states, wives or husbands have certain statutory rights which must be provided for; while in other states, failure to mention certain relatives may invalidate the will.

It is essential that the person drawing your will know the size of your estate, where it is situated, an accurate description of the property and in whose name it stands, whether it is encumbered by mortgage or otherwise, and whether investments and bank accounts are in single or joint names. Remember, joint property is not a reason for making no will, but for making two wills.

Insurance and Trusts

How about your life insurance? If payable to your estate, it will be taxable. If payable to a named beneficiary, as your wife or your children, in many states it will not be taxable; and does not pass by the terms of your will. Alternate beneficiaries should be named in the event the one first named dies before you do. If you carry a substantial amount of life insurance, it might be better to leave this in trust, rather than have it paid to those inexperienced investing money.

As to the will itself: (1) Provide for the payment of debts and the expenses of administration. (2) Provide for the distribution of personal and household effects, mentioning specific articles. (3) Provide for gifts to your church, favorite charity, friends as well as to members of your family. Where such gifts form a substantial part of the estate it may be better to give each a percentage of the estate rather than a fixed sum, otherwise the main beneficiaries, who are usually the family, may get little or nothing. (4) Consider forming a trust to assure wise management of your property after you go so that the principal shall be conserved and dependable income be provided. The varying needs of the future can be met by allowing the trustee to supplement income with payments from the principal, whenever advisable. Such a trust makes it possible for one tax, one executor's fee, and one probate cost to carry your estate across three generations.

Don't Forget

In case you have made a will and want to change it, it is probably safer to make a codicil rather than a new will. Your lawyer will tell you why. When making such a codicil, here are a few things you may have forgotten when making your will. Put these into the codicil:

(1) Provide the executor with cash and authority to use same to keep the family going while your estate is being settled.

(2) Authorize the executor or trustee to sell real estate and securities without order from the court. Tell him when to sell.

(3) Arrange for estate taxes, also that the stock of one or more close corporations may be held by any trustee you may appoint.

(4) If you want your business carried on by the executor or any trustee specifically say so.

(5) Have your will kept by your bank or executor with a copy in your safe deposit box. Notify the executor when you have appointed him and talk the will over with him often.

(6) Sign every page of typewritten documents.

Brewster Executive

Russell Van Horn

Elected treasurer and director of Brewster Aeronautical Corp. He will supervise financial affairs of all Brewster plants in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Coty, Inc. Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Coty, Inc., perfumers, reported for six months to June 30 net income of $311,036, equal to 21 cents a common share, compared with $351,148, or 24 cents a share, in the first half of 1941.

Senate Group To Study Ruml Tax Plan Again

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia said today the Senate Finance Committee probably would reassess the Ruml plan for pay-as-you-go collection of individual income taxes before voting on a House-approved provision of the new revenue bill levying 5 per cent on wages, interest, and dividends beginning Jan. 1.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia said after a conference with Senator George and Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri that Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, would be available next week for testimony before the committee if it decides to reconsider two previous votes rejecting his plan.

Plan Explained

Mr. Ruml recommended erasing 1941 income liabilities and applying payments made this year on the 1942 income, with adjustments at the end of the year if the taxpayer's net receipts were either more or less than his income for 1941. Payments thereafter would be made weekly or monthly on the current year's income.

Senator Byrd told reporters he believed some plan could be worked out for assessing a withholding tax to make the collections under the Ruml plan. Senator George said he was sure a majority of the committee wanted to study such a proposal if a modified version could be worked out.

The Chairman added that despite committee revisions much dissatisfaction remained with the machinery set up to collect the 5 per cent withholding levy placed in the bill by the House.

Affecting pay rolls primarily, this levy would require employers to deduct 5 per cent of an employee's salary—less certain specified exemptions—as payments on the employee's 1943 income tax. On March 15, 1944, the employee would pay the difference between what had been collected from him by the withholding method and the amount of his regular income tax.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said he expected the committee to reconsider the Ruml plan next week after voting, probably Monday, on corporation tax rates.

New Corporation Plan

The Treasury proposed a complicated new corporation schedule to the committee yesterday, with an over-all limitation on taxation of 80 per cent of the net income of any company. It suggested a postwar rebate, debt-retirement credit of 12 per cent of tax liabilities.

The committee quickly accepted a portion of the Treasury's proposals and voted to eliminate the capital stock tax of $1.25 per $1,000 declared valuation and its attendant declared value excess profits tax.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia, President of the Conference of Mayors, announced he "heartily" approved of the Ruml pay-as-you-go plan for Federal income tax payments, and was acting favorably on a suggestion that copies of the plan be sent to members of the conference.

The suggestion was made to Mayor La Guardia by Mayor George W. Welsh of Grand Rapids, Mich. The New York executive said he was sending Mr. Welsh's letter, together with his own comment, to United States Senator Walter F. George, Finance Committee chairman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Opponents of legislation to wipe out the poll tax as a qualification for voting were challenged today by Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska to put the issue "squarely up to the United States Supreme Court."

The 81-year-old legislative veteran said he was "absolutely convinced" of the constitutionality of a bill to prohibit States from collecting poll taxes as a qualification to vote for national officials, but recognized "the sincerity of others holding an opposite view."

"I've always thought the tax unjust and unfair," Senator Norris said. "I'd like to see Congress pass legislation that will put the matter up to the courts."

He told an interviewer he would work with Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida to obtain passage at this session of Senator Pepper's anti-poll tax measure, now pending before a judiciary subcommittee.

Farm Prices 163 P. C. Of Pre-World War Level

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Farm prices now stand at 163 per cent of the pre-World War level.

The Agriculture Department reported that higher prices for meat animals, livestock products, tobacco and truck crops had resulted in a 9-point increase in the general level of farm products in the month ended Aug. 15.

The increase raised the Department's index 32 points above that of one year ago. All groups except cotton and cottonseed, grain, fruit and dairy products averaged above parity Aug. 15. On that date also, the prices of chickens and eggs advanced 11 points from 145 to 156 per cent.

Boston & Maine Net

by the Associated Press

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported a July net income of $903,079 over and above fixed charges "and $551,734 after contingent charges." The July, 1941, net was $777,948.

Every Effort Being Made To Meet Fuel Oil Shortage

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Third of three articles)

NEW YORK—It looks as though practically everybody and his assistant is now doing something about the coming winter's fuel oil shortage in the northern Atlantic seaboard, except the householder who in the last analysis is the one who is going to shiver for his supper.

The oil companies are preparing to increase pipe-line facilities through the South and extend them up to Virginia; piece together pipe lines through Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and reverse the Tuscarora line and the Sun's line which has been carrying products from Newark to Akron, all in addition to construction of the 24-inch Texas-Illinois line.

The railroads are running solid 50-car oil trains 300 miles a day against the normal 70 miles, and the tank-car operating companies are striving hard to keep up with the wear and tear which is beginning to develop in the cars. Mr. Ickes recently sent out 7,000 letters to fuel oil dealers asking them to urge their customers to convert to coal.

The Federal Housing Administration is arranging for special FHA insurance on the costs of such conversion, and the Federal Reserve Board has relaxed its rules on instalment credit for the purpose.

Steel For Grates

The War Production Board has earmarked 11,000 tons of steel for grates and other conversion requirements. The Maritime Commission threatens next spring to pull off the remaining colliers that move from Hampton Roads north and put them into hauling bauxite from South America, Alcoa's fine ships used for that purpose having been taken off some time ago and scattered from here to breakfast on other important routes.

The anthracite coal people are launching a big advertising campaign to urge conversion to coal, and the insulating, plumbing, and even the thermostat people are preparing to advertise the importance on cold nights of what they have to sell. Big industrial users of fuel oil are converting rapidly, and everybody is doing something but the household owner of an oil or kerosene burner, who seems to expect that somebody in Washington is bound to take care of him, or that "something will turn up" to solve the problem.

Statistically, large industrial users of an estimated 140,000,000 barrels a year are figured as able to convert about 35 per cent of that, or 42,000,000 barrels, and of that 22,000,000 has already been converted.

The oil companies led the way themselves last year by converting their own building at 26 Broadway to coal. The City of New York promises large conversions; Telephone has recently converted its large down-town New York office building; and so on. But less than one per cent of householders with oil burners have converted, a total which is hardly more than enough to offset the new oil burner installations still going in under WPB permission.

Consumers are showing some interest in improved insulation and furnace-control, but the authorities take this to mean that fuel oil consumers are not even intending to convert, but rather to tighten themselves in for the duration.

Care of Equipment

For those householders who cannot or will not convert, an increasing volume of good advice is now being poured out from official and unofficial sources. The oil burner should be checked up. The boiler should be inspected, the water drained if necessary, and the surfaces cleaned. Furnaces should be tested for air leaks with a lighted candle; a flicker means a leak, to be plugged with steel wool or furnace cement. Soot should be cleaned regularly from flues and heating chambers.

Attic floors should be insulated with mineral wool or other insulation, and if possible, the outside walls of the home. Fuel consumption may be thus cut by as much as 33 per cent. Windows and doors should be weather-stripped and caulked, and storm doors and windows put on.

Popular impression to the contrary, an indoor temperature of 75 degrees is not the healthiest. The best range is 68 in the daytime and 58 at night. Cutting the house temperature to 50 degrees for the night does not waste fuel for the re-heating in the morning but gives a net saving of from 5 to 8 per cent; the furnace should be shut down a half hour before retiring and opened up a half hour before the family is up and about.

Every room needs a thermometer, and somebody who can read it. A thermostat control of the furnace is an economy.

Contrary to popular impression, health does not require leaving the windows open all night. The best houses leak plenty of air, and if that is not considered enough, then 15 minutes of open windows before the family retires will do the job. This is authoritative, not personal, opinion. It sounds all right to this correspondent, however; he slept a whole winter in Russian houses whose windows weren't opened from October to May.

There is a fair chance that householders who have stocked up on fuel oil may find themselves in the same position as housewives who stocked up on sugar, i.e. required, in order to receive a coupon book, to state on oath the amount held, and have it deducted from the book. This certainly would not be done if they relied on coal. They might even be asked embarrassing questions about whether they had explored the possibilities of conversion to coal, and requested to give a good reason why they had not done so.

There may be cases in the defense program and the war economy where unnecessary sacrifices have been asked for, but this does not appear to be one of them. Even if the fuel oil no longer comes in by U-boat-ridden sea-lane at the cost of the lives of ordinary seamen and licensed officers snuffed out in burning waters at night, it must come in over railroads whose facilities, particularly in locomotives, are already burdened close to capacity.

(Concluded)

WPB Head Calls For Tightening Up Of All Activities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson told his branch chiefs in the War Production Board today that "it takes too long to get things done around here" and called for a general tightening-up.

Meanwhile Reese H. Taylor, head of the iron and steel branch, said he had offered his resignation to Mr. Nelson "for personal reasons" but that he had agreed to remain until a successor was named.

Mr. Taylor, who is President of the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, told newspapermen that a recent report by Frederick I. Libbey, WPB consulting engineer, criticizing the iron and steel branch had nothing to do with the resignation and that he accepted the job in the first place on the understanding that it would be temporary.

In a pep talk to 100 division and branch chiefs and their assistants, Mr. Nelson demanded a "much more hard and realistic attitude in regard to the use of materials."

He set up a policy that the allocation of materials must be made on a basis of whether "this thing is absolutely necessary to the war effort."

"Go ahead," he said. "Maybe we shall make some mistakes but let's get things done."

He said the best placard he had seen in Washington read:

"Remember we're fighting the Axis and not each other."

Then he remarked that the WPB was not fighting the Army, but that both must pull together.

The next four or five months will be the critical months in war production, he said, and admonished his assistants that "as casualty lists become larger, the people are going to ask: 'Why didn't we do more?' The time to work is now."

Minn. Sugar-Beet Farmers May Raise Russian Dandelions for Rubber Yield

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Minnesota farmers, particularly those producing sugar beets, may be asked to participate in large-scale production of Russian dandelions for synthetic rubber supplies next year, Dr. Raphael Zon, director of a farm experiment station for the University of Minnesota, said.

Two test plots planted by the university this summer have proved "very successful," Dr. Zon declared.

Experiments in a one-acre plot here and another 35-acre plot at Cass Lake, 200 miles north, indicate the plant will flourish in average Minnesota soil. Seed used was flown to this country from Russia earlier in the year during the search for synthetic rubber supplies, Russia having experimented successfully in this direction through a particular dandelion plant, known as "koksaghyz."

Dr. Zon said he believed the plant had such possibilities that it might prove a permanent postwar rubber supply. The scientist, himself a native Russian, believes the plant cultivated in this country will produce more than the 6 per cent rubber content reported in Russia.

The connection with sugar beets comes from the fact, Dr. Zon related, that cultivation is almost identical with that used for beets. The advantage of the plant is that production can be obtained in the same year of the planting but there is a disadvantage now in lack of adequate seed. The plots planted here flowered in 60 days, the rubber-bearing latex oozing from the cut flower stems or leaf midriffs.

Dr. Zon cautioned that the work so far was experimental and while it apparently had excellent possibilities, "we want to raise no false hopes." For one thing, the time when extensive production could be attained is limited now by inadequate seed supplies.

U. S. Sugar Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Sugar Corp. for the year ended June 30 reported net earnings of $876,633, after provision of $840,000 for Federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 39 cents a share on common and participating preferred stock. This compared with net profit of $1,050,804, after provision of $440,000 for taxes, or 67 cents a share, in the preceding

Oil Refinery Workers Get Pay Increases

By the Associated Press

Pay increases have been granted to more than 5,000 oil refinery employees in the Calumet, Indiana, area, scene of a 34-hour work stoppage earlier this week.

The increases went to employees of the Standard Oil Company's Whiting refinery, which was not affected by the strike. Meanwhile, the four companies whose men participated in the short-lived strike—Sinclair, Socony-Vacuum, Cities Service, and Shell—have been negotiating on union demands for wage increases.

Other labor developments:

Laporte, Ind.—The management of the Kingsbury ordnance plant announced it has signed a contract with Local 298 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America (American Federation of Labor).

The statement issued by Todd & Brown, operators of the Government-sponsored war plant, said the "agreement covers wages, hours, and general working conditions, and recognizes Local 298 as bargaining agent for employees who are working as chauffeurs, truck drivers, warehousemen, and truckers' helpers" at the ordnance plant.

Uniontown, Pa.—Charging their demand for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase had been blocked by failure of the Office of Price Administration to act on timber operators' request for a 33⅓ per cent increase in the price of mine posts, 5,000 timber workers and truck operators in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland stopped work yesterday.

Little Rock, Ark—A labor dispute which halted laying of a section of the Texas-to-Illinois oil pipeline was compromised sufficiently to allow the scheduling of resumption of work, General Manager B. E. Hull of the War Emergency Pipeline, Inc., said.

Mr. Hull, who earlier charged that armed labor unionists forced the stoppage, said no labor contract had been signed but that labor leaders had agreed to discuss their claims while work continued.

Washington—Top officials of the the United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations presented to President Roosevelt a request that methods be devised under which all workers in the auto industry would waive double-time pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

R. J. Thomas, Union President, said he felt that the Chief Executive would "work out the problem satisfactorily to continuous war production and to us."

U. S. Machine Tool Production Rises In Month of July

WASHINGTON, (AP)— Reflecting a continued increase in the production of machine tools, the War Production Board reported that 28,300 new units with a value of $113,600,000 were shipped during July.

This compared with 26,000 units valued at $111,100,000 shipped in June.

The rate of production now exceeds $1,360,000,000 a year.

Last year the value of machine tools approximated $771,400,000, the present rate representing an increase of about 76 per cent. Compared with the same month last year, the July value of machine tools represented an increase of 96 per cent.

Uniformity Sought In Air Armament

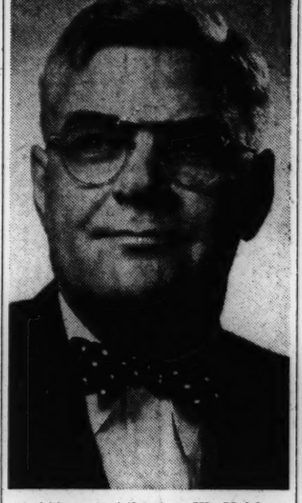
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Airmen and ordnance experts in Britain and America, seeking some uniformity of guns and bullet sizes on the combat planes of the two nations, are writing a new chapter in an old military story—standardization of equipment.

Air Force officers said today that this was just one phase of a problem that is constantly under study. It isn't easy they explained, because need for immediate production is so great that even new models of fighting planes have to be designed to use the ordnance equipment for which there is production capacity.

The two Air Forces obviously cannot stop using what they have to wait for a shift to something else, even if it might be better.

Standardization does not end with a desire to put interchangeable guns, ammunition and bombs into the different planes produced by the two nations. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, has said repeatedly that wherever possible there was standardization of production and even for training between the Army and Navy, the United States and its Allies.

Take New Posts



(Above) Atherton W. Hobler, elected chairman of the board of Benton & Bowles, Inc. Mr. Hobler formerly was president of the advertising agency. (Below) Clarence B. Goshorn, named president of the company. Formerly Mr. Goshorn was vice-president.

U. S. War Program Costs Total Over $220,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury compilation showed that appropriations and contract authorizations for the war program now total more than $220,000,000,000.

Although this sum is larger than all the money spent by the United States Government from the inauguration of George Washington as President until the attack on Pearl Harbor, most of its remains yet to be spent.

Treasury expenditures during the period—March 25, 1940, when spending for the war program began, until July 31, 1942—total $37,000,000,000 for military purposes. An additional billion or two has been spent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government corporations for which no exact figures are available.

The monthly bulletin of the Treasury showed that war appropriations in this period aggregated $191,739,987,588, while contract authorizations amounted to $14,290,870,225 ($467,872,846 of these contract authorizations are duplicated in the appropriation figure), and the net total of the two was $205,562,984,967. To this amount, must be added approximately $15,000,000,000 of authorizations for the RFC and other corporations.

No breakdown of the appropriations and authorizations by branches of the Government was given. However, it was indicated that most of the contract authorizations which have not yet been translated into appropriations are for naval construction scheduled in the next few years.

Twentieth Century Fox

NEW YORK (AP)—The Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. reported its consolidated net profit for the 26 weeks ended June 27 was $2,190,894, equal after preferred dividends to 86 cents a common share, compared with $861,278 or 9 cents a common share shown for the first 26 weeks of 1941.

N. Y. Harbor Traffic Slumps In War Time

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—War has brought new changes to the great harbor of New York, number one port of the world, where once speedy ocean liners sailed with the luxury passenger trade and busy freighters carried the imports and exports for almost half the nation.

No longer do the sleek, brightly painted passenger vessels move slowly up the Hudson River chuffing tugs with gayly waving crowds at the rail. If they come at all, they come in battle dress and secretly.

Passenger traffic to Europe, South America, Bermuda and the Pacific has virtually ceased. The last regular lines, the Portuguese and Spanish ships, have moved south in deference to the German announcement that New York was now blockaded.

Normandie Stricken

One of the last reminders of the old days is the hulk of the French ship Normandie—the largest and most luxurious of them all—now sprawled on its side at a Hudson River pier like a stricken monster, its bones picked clean by the salvagers working to raise her.

No longer do the hundreds of freighters bring their cargoes of spice and coal, of fruit and wool, tea, lumber, coffee and cotton to the great piers that gathered their freight and stuffed them again with wheat and machines for the world.

Some still come occasionally in the secrecy of convoys, but you have only to walk through the streets along the Hudson River or the East River to see the empty piers that once housed millions of tons of freight a year.

There is military and naval activity as at every port but the activity is considerably less than it was in the last war when the harbor's facilities were used to the utmost.

Typical are the longshoremen whose union officials estimate that 50 per cent are out of work. In the last war longshoremen were so busy they were able to give jobs to workers from other unions.

Shipping men say the port's position has improved slightly over last spring when the War Shipping Administration ordered from New York to Gulf ports eight steamship lines which normally handled 1,556 sailings monthly to Central and South America with 40 per cent of New York's shipping.

Shift Necessary

Naval men say the shift was necessitated not only by submarine attacks off the port, but by the necessity for making the most of the ships available. Ships can make more voyages between South America and Gulf ports when their trip is shortened. Although the overland haul of freight—as much as 1,500 miles in some cases—is uneconomical, it probably will be continued until the shipping shortage is met by construction.

Meanwhile, shipping men are digging in for the end of the war when many anticipate a greater American merchant marine than ever.

They say they are not worried about cargo airplanes competing with freighters after the war. Ships, they believe, will always be needed—although the transatlantic passenger trade may be affected.

Most of them are confident, too, that New York, with its natural harbor, pier facilities and proximity to the nation's important manufacturing and consuming areas will return after the war to its place at the head of the ports of the world.

Still time for tremendous saving
We are extending our FUR SALE another week
All Fur-Trimmed Coats Included
Selby-Bonfield
2007 THIRD AVE., N.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED HILL STORES NEIGHBORHOOD STORES

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

BURGER PHILLIPS
SUMMER FUR Event
NOW!
Birmingham, Ala.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5346

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Union Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept.	16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	21

IN BOSTON SPECIFY
BOWKER STORAGE
Bowker Storage & Distributing Co.
33 Commercial Wharf, Boston
CAPitol 9535

Banking Service
1817-1942
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £150 millions. Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.	125,000
Previous day's sales	300,000
1942 volume to date	67,310,777
1941 volume to date	91,830,459

Market Trend Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Stock buyers operated with more caution than courage in today's market and, while selected issues managed to tack on further fractional advances, many leaders suffered from neglect.

The war news and tax relief prospects still provided the principal bullish factor, brokers said, but the lack of market vigor under the circumstances was a trifle disturbing to rallying proponents.

The list exhibited mild upward tendencies at the start. There was no real follow-through and small irregularity was the rule near the final hour.

Stocks ahead at intervals included Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Union Pacific, United Aircraft Texas Co., North American and Johns-Manville. Among laggards were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Kennecott, Goodrich, Standard Oil (N.J.) and Phelps Dodge. About unchanged were U. S. Steel, General Motors and Chrysler.

Bond Market Uneven

Price trends were mixed in today's bond market with principal activity in rail and utility loans. Bonds of Columbia Gas & Electric Co. and a few other power companies were off fractions and a number of rails showed similar losses, balancing a moderate list of advances.

On the improved side were New Haven convertible 3½s, N. Y. Susquehanna & Western 5s, Northern Pacific 6s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68. The lower group included Bangor & Aroostook 4s, various loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Burlington 4½s, and North Western general 5s.

Foreign and U. S. Government lists were inactive.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level In Nearly 16 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued at the highest level in nearly 16 years in the week ended Aug. 22, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index of wholesale prices remained unchanged at 98.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

During the week the principal activity was again in agricultural markets where prices of such important farm products as livestock, poultry, butter, and eggs, which are not subject to price control, continued at levels approximating those in the boom years of 1920 and 1929.

The grain markets weakened on reports of unusually large crops, and there were seasonal declines in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables. With the continued high level of prices for farm products, prices of foods not under the Office of Price Administration regulation advanced further both in wholesale and retail markets in mid-August.

	(1926=100)	P.C. Changes to Aug. 22, '42 from		
	Aug. Aug. 1942	Aug. 15 1942	Aug. 1941	
Commodity grps	22	15	15	23
All commodities	*98.9	*98.9		+ 9.9
Farm products	106.4	106.0	+ 0.4	+22.7
Foods	100.8	100.5	+ 0.3	+15.9
Hides & leather	118.9	118.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.3
Textile products	96.5	*96.5		+10.5
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.7	— 0.1	— 0.3
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.4
Bldg materials	110.3	110.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.8
Chem & allied	96.2	96.3	— 0.1	+12.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 7.5
Misc commod	88.6	89.0	— 0.4	+ 6.0
Raw materials	101.0	100.8	+ 0.2	+16.2
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.6		+ 3.6
Manufact prods	*99.1	*99.1		+ 8.0
Com other than farm products	*97.3	*97.3		+ 7.3
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.8	— 0.1	+ 5.3

*Preliminary

Farm Bureau Is Strongly Opposed To Any Price Subsidy

NEW YORK (AP)—A telegram to President Roosevelt opposing any price subsidy to the farmer but demanding a fair parity was approved by the Farm Bureau Training School Conference.

The telegram read:

"More than 100 Farm Bureau representatives of the states of West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, meeting in New York City, went on record vigorously opposing any price subsidy, but demanding a fair parity for agriculture."

The telegram was signed by Herbert W. Voorhees, conference chairman.

Mr. Voorhees said the present method of figuring parity "is unfair in that it does not reflect all of the costs of farming. Farm wages receive no consideration in the parity formula as adopted by Congress."

M. Clifford Townsend, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told farmers they "don't blow our own horns quite enough." Farm production this year, he said, will be nine per cent more than last year, instead of the five per cent increase set up as a goal.

Mr. Townsend warned of a more difficult agricultural outlook for 1943.

"The prospect ahead is the most severe challenge farmers have ever faced," he said. "We won't have a moment to rest on our laurels. Before we can catch our breath after this year's harvest, we'll have to be planning for the next year as we've never planned before."

Bank Warns Nation Must Halt Inflation

The cost of living in this country has advanced by about 16 per cent since the war began but we are now entering the critical stage in the inflation development, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Unemployment," continues the letter, "is rapidly disappearing and there is a growing shortage of skilled labor. Government expenditures are being stepped up to $77,000,000,000 annually for this fiscal year. Consumer instalment debt is being repaid at the rate of $300,000,000 a month but it is expected that the bulk of these obligations will be liquidated by next summer. Purchasing power is exceeding consumers goods available. The inflation gap for this year is estimated at around $25,000,000,000, with the consequent terrific upward pressure on prices."

Warnings Issued

Continuing the Bank says, "Many warnings have been issued by government officials and other authorities about the dangers of inflation but we have not yet come to grips with the problem. Certain constructive steps have been taken in line with the President's anti-inflation program such as, price ceilings on most commodities; restrictions on consumer credit; the imposition of heavy taxes, particularly on corporation and personal incomes in the middle and upper brackets; sales of bonds to the public on a fairly substantial scale; and the rationing of essential commodities, of which there are still shortages.

"There are two points in the President's program, however, that are not being made effective: stabilization of wage payments and of farm prices. These items not only do not come under the provisions of the Price Control Act but determined efforts have been made to increase further the income of farmers and wage earners, despite the fact that they have been the chief beneficiaries of the war boom.

Since the beginning of the war, hourly earnings of factory workers have increased by 27 per cent and weekly earnings by 45 per cent, while the cost of living during this period has advanced by only 16 per cent. Farm prices are 70 per cent above the August, 1939, average, while the Department of Agriculture estimates that farm cash income for this year will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000,000, or about one third above last year, and the highest on record. In contrast, those whose incomes have remained fixed have had a slash in purchasing power of 16 per cent since the war began.

"Particularly in time of war there should be no favoritism in governmental policy toward wage payment. Such discrimination stirs up discontent at a time when unity is highly essential. On the other hand, to increase the income of the 56,000,000 persons employed in civilian and in military service, in keeping with the rise in living costs, would be as futile as it is dangerous, since wage payment in its many ramifications constitutes anywhere from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the total cost of goods. The net result would be a powerful stimulus to prices which, in turn, would automatically increase wages and so on. This process would develop into a vicious circle that might defy correction.

Fragile Price Structure

"Since farm prices and wage payments constitute such important elements, each time they advance they carry the cost of living with them. The consequence is that while the money income of these two groups grows larger, each dollar buys less. An upward spiral is generated which, in the long run, would provide a mirage of merely illusionary gains. But the mischief does not end there. We would build up a high and fragile price structure.

"Inflation would greatly increase the cost of the war and in turn would call for more taxes and more subscriptions to bonds.

"The increase in taxes and other costs has lowered the incomes of corporations so that for the second quarter they were one third below the same period of last year. The drain of taxes is now forcing many corporations to borrow for the purpose of replenishing working capital and meeting current obligations.

"A total war calls for sacrifice from all groups. It is only in this way that we can soundly finance the war program.

"The sales tax is one of the most effective means of reaching all groups. It would absorb a large part of the surplus funds available and be a restraining influence on inflation. Not only would this provide a substantial revenue but it would be a penalty on consumer buying and that is what is needed as goods become increasingly scarce. In addition it may be necessary to have some form of compulsory subscription to Government savings bonds, with there are now indications that action may be taken to stabilize wages and farm products at their present levels.

"The hard and bitter struggle that lies ahead calls for straight thinking and vigorous action, for the tragic consequences of an uncontrolled inflation would be second only to defeat in war."

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L .60a	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	A'g 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 27
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾a	2	13	12¾	12¾	A'g 28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	11	33	32¾	32¾	A'g 28
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	A'g 28
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	6	¼	¼	¼	A'g 28
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 26
6	3½	All'ghpf$3.0ww	2	4½	4½	4½	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 26
22¾	16	Allegh L $1.20a	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 26
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	3	4	4	4	A'g 27
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	134½	134	134½	A'g 28
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mill ⅛e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	1	5½	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	A'g 28
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ⅓e	10	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1½	1	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	A'g 19
187⁄	123¼	Amal L pf 1¾t	1	131½	131½	131½	Jul 29
60½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅜
23	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅝
48¼	25¼	Am Air Fl ⅓pg	2	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 28
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 25
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 28
2	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	7	60	58⅜	60	A'g 27
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
5⅞	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 28
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓a	5	16	16	16	
10⅜	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10	10	10	
1	⅜	Am Ecaus Tll	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 28
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 28
¾	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
29¼	16¼	Am FP6pf 90k	5	29¾	28½	29¾	+1½
33¾	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	10	34¼	33½	34¾	+1½
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 26
32	25½	Am-H SS 1⅓e	3	29¼	29	29¼	A'g 26
3⅛	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 26
49⅛	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49	49	49	A'g 26
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 27
32¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 27
6	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 28
7	5¼	Am Invest .55e	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 27
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	A'g 28
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½sk	1	76	76	76	—1
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅜	4	Am M & Met	38	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 27
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	1½	APLS6pf2⅝k	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
22	12½	APLS$5pf2.19k	8	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛a	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 27
42	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	38⅜	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 27
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓e	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 27
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 27
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 24
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 26
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	9	118⅞	118¼	118¼	— ¼
149¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	7	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	A'g 28
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	5	43½	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	120	Am Tou pf (6)	1	133½	133½	132½	+ ¼
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	A'g 28
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	115	114⅞	114⅞	A'g 24
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 26
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57½	57	57	A'g 26
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Zpr pf3¾k	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 25
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½g)	5	26½	26¼	26¼	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 27
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1⅓e	5	33	33	33	A'g 28
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 21
4½	2¾	Armour III	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54½	54½	54½	
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 18
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4	A'g 21
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 27
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 27
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 26
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	22	42¾	43⅛	43½	— ⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19	19	19	A'g 25
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 27
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	A'g 26
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 26
70	43	Atlas Pow 2¼e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 28
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 27
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	5¾	6	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 26
11¼	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	12¾	13½	13½	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 27
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	5	25	25	25	A'g 25
104½	103	Beat pf sw (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64⅝	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 27
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	7	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 27
52	46½	Ben Is pf 2½a	1	5c	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	22	22	22	— ⅜
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110	110	110	A'g 28
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1⅓e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 28
7⅜	4⅛	Blaw-Knox¾e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	36	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
26	19¾	Borg-War .90e	21	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	5	29	28¾	28¾	A'g 27
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 28
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1⅓e	1	8¼	8¼	8⅛	A'g 28
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
29½	26	Briggs&Stl (3)	1	29	29	29	A'g 28
43	30	Bristol-M1⅓e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 26
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¾a	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	4	13	13	13	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 28
7½	5⅞	Budd Wh(1⅓e)	2	6	6	6	
15¾	11½	Buffalo 1.35e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 27
23	16¼	Bullard Co.2	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 26
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	18	18	A'g 28
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	5	55¼	55½	55¼	A'g 24
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	5	8½	8	8	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 28
3⅞	2⅛	Butte G&Zine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 28
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 28
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 28
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 28
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 26
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 25
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 28
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	6	68	68	A'g 25
42	30	Caterpll Tr 2	2	35	34¾	34¾	— ¾
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	20	19½	20	A'g 28
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1⅔a	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 27
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	8	12½	12¼	12½	A'g 28
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
32⅜	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	32	31½	31⅝	A'g 28
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	A'g 21
17	14⅜	Champ Pa 1⅓e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checkr Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 26
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	6	32¼	32	32	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
¼	¼	Chi&E Ill A	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Chi Gr West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 28
13½	⅜	Chi Gr W pf	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
6¼	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	A'g 28
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1⅓e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 28
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 28
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 25
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 28
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 28
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11½	11	11	A'g 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 27
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 27
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	8	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 28
3	2⅞	Citv Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 28
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	33⅛	33½	33½	A'g 25
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	5	26	25⅝	26	A'g 28
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 27
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76½	76½	76½	A'g 28
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½g	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 28
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¾e	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 26
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12½	12⅜	12½	A'g 27
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 25
13¼	11¼	Col G&E .10g	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	1	33	33	33	
87⅜	51⅜	Columbia Pict	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	A'g 28
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
23	16½	Comi Credit 3	5	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	2	98½	98½	98½	A'g 22
27⅜	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	6	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 28
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	2	9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Salvage Large Volume Scrap Metal

Wide World-Associated Press

SEDALIA, Mo.—During the first six months of the war more than 1,600,000 tons of scrap metal were salvaged by American railroads.

With increased emphasis throughout the nation on collection of scrap steel for war production, they expect the year's total to approximate 3,500,000 tons.

Since about 50 per cent of the steel used in armaments is derived from scrap, this would meet the requirements for 389 battleships of the 35,000-ton class, or, 12,962,963,000 hand grenades, or 1,563,500 155-mm. howitzers, or 280,000,000 aerial bombs, or 437,500 light tanks, or 560,000,000 .30-caliber machine guns, or 700,000 three-inch anti-aircraft guns.

These astronomical figures, based on War Production Board estimates, give a vivid picture of what the nation's railroads are doing besides hauling troops and war materials.

The were called upon early to take the lead in the nationwide effort to collect scrap metal for war production and in doing it have tapped many a new source.

Joe Doak, the section laborer, will walk far out of his way today to pick up, and get into the scrap bin, a stray washer or bolt. The amount of "junk" they uncover has become a favored topic of conversation among shopmen.

"An effort has been made to pick the system as clean as a hound's tooth," declared L. L. Studer, chairman of the American Railroad Association's committee on scrap, in speaking of his own company. Mr. Studer is district storekeeper for the Missouri Pacific lines with headquarters at Sedalia.

He explained that dismantling of cars and locomotives formerly represented perhaps the most prolific source of scrap. But since it has become essential to keep every possible piece of rolling stock in service, these sources have been virtually dried up, he said.

To offset this loss, the Missouri Pacific and other roads early this year issued orders to salvage and get to the mills scrap that might be called marginal—scrap whose cost of salvage might exceed the sale price.

For example, the companies might figure it cost $50 to dig up some iron pipes, whereas the pipes probably wouldn't bring that much on the market, or it might cost $10 to pull out piles of fence wire being used to stop erosion with a scrap value of, say $8. On these items, however, the "go ahead" signal has been given.

Kaiser Forecasts Freighters Built Within 18 Days

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, master shipbuilder of the West, predicted yesterday that within a few months his yards will be launching 10,000-ton freighters within 18 days after their keels are laid.

Mr. Kaiser made that forecast in a speech just before the record-breaking Liberty freighter John Fitch was launched only 24 days after keel-laying. This broke a record established only Aug. 27 in one of Mr. Kaiser's Oregon yards when construction time was reduced from 35 days to 26 days.

At the same time Mr. Kaiser disclosed that he again would present to the Government plans for building huge cargo planes. He said he would go to Washington with the plans soon but could divulge no details. Mr. Kaiser a few weeks ago made his first proposal of that kind in Washington and obtained authority to present specific plans for the construction program.

Referring to a Federal Court order issued Aug. 27 in Cleveland in which a restraining order was issued againt a Kaiser company accused by an OPA attorney of "purchasing its steel on an illegal market"—the "black market," Mr. Kaiser remarked:

"There is no such thing as a black market. Actually the so-called black market in steel is nothing more than perhaps 100,000 dealers—customers of the steel corporations—who carry stocks of steel in their warehouses for sale at ceiling prices specified by Leon Henderson."

Unit of Midland United Proposes to Dissolve

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Utilities Building Incorporated, a unit of Midland United Company, has proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission to dissolve after selling property in South Bend, Ind., to two associate companies.

The properties to be sold are two lots, improved by erection of buildings. The buyers are Northern Indiana Public Service Company, parent firm of Utilities Building, which will acquire part of a lot and a building it uses for office purposes in return for a reduction of $135,000 in utilities building indebtedness.

The other property will be sold for $75,000 cash to Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad.

First National Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—First National Stores, Inc., reported net profit for the quarter ended June 27, after charges including proposed federal taxes, was $524,455, equal to 64 cents a common share, against $679,767 or 83 cents in the comparable period last year.

Switzerland Studies Labor Trends, Postwar Adjustments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN—One of the concomitants of this war is the trend among workers to advance from lower income groups to categories enjoying better financial security as a result of terrific demands created by war industries which attract help from less well-paid lines of work. Besides the more attractive wages and often shorter hours, there is the patriotic angle, an inducement to many imbued with a fervid desire to be of active service to their country. Channeling this surplus energy in manufacturing concerns employed on Government contracts where it will give the best service answers present requirements but at the expense of future labor problems.

Situations identical basically are occurring in all the countries engaged in this second world conflict and from press reports the governments concerned, though aware of a labor revolution, do not find the time expedient or means available for remedying conditions. Granted that pressing needs demand this re-allocation of workers, the tendency is nevertheless viewed with grave skepticism in certain quarters where already difficulties are experienced owing to a lack of help.

Canada's decision to regiment the dominion's farm labor, requiring it to remain on the land following an alarming exodus of this section of the population to jobs in munition factories, is recognition that, while guns and planes are necessary, only by providing the soldier with the produce from farms is he able to use the output of factories. Each complements the other and any change in this equation breaks down effectiveness more disastrously than reverses at the front. Recovery from the latter is possible yet speedy disintegration follows the former against which there is no recourse.

Check on Navigation

Other legislation in Canada is expected to hold down migratory urban workers whose periodic flights in response to reported enducements farther away have been the cause of much competition and labor turn-over, circumstances not to be tolerated in today's gigantic struggle for munitions supremacy.

How this stepping-up of armament industries affects the United States is a conversational topic among Swiss who read in their papers that a growing servant problem is likely to inaugurate radical changes in home construction and equipment. Simplified living, a general dispensing of purely decorative appurtenances that are time-consuming in their cleaning requirements, opens new vistas to decorators and domestic science experts. These specialists will, no doubt, contrive appliances and work schedules to such good purpose that once again European hausfraus can marvel over the little time their sisters in the New World devote to household tasks in comparison to their so-called extra curricular activities.

England's army of women drafted for work on farms centers attention on that country's effort to offset rural labor losses absorbed in the military by utilizing urban classes of the population hitherto deemed totally unfit. That these inexperienced farmerettes have shown remarkable adaptability, appreciably adding to the nation's food reserves, and that their response a year ago proved the venture to be an acknowledged success in government circles is apparent from this year's drive for a much greater land army of women.

Although not fostered under so comprehensive a scale here in Switzerland, general similarities for augmenting farm labor exist in both countries. Women, however, are not recruited for agricultural duty except during peak seasons, namely, haying, spring planting and fall harvesting. General mobilization inflicts heavy burdens on farm families deprived of men and at these periods also, young women are drafted. No partiality is shown.

Swiss hotels no longer burdened with guests are meeting up with servant problems of their own due to the Army's vast demands upon young people formerly employed in these hostelries. Men, upon completion of their six weeks' military service, find more remunerative jobs in the country's enlarged munition works or at Army supply centers than in seasonal hotels whose clientele is reduced to a few stranded foreigners and Swiss tourists resolved to spend with discretion. The Good Samaritan Organization composed of young women whose duties cover scrubbing in military hospitals, and washing, mending and cooking at Army centers, absorbs many otherwise employed in hotels.

Voluntary Return Doubted

Little hope is felt here that workers, accustomed to higher economic ratings through positions created by a citizens' army under continuous partial mobilization, will voluntarily return to pre-war occupations. The nation's straightened circumstances with resulting wholesale discontinuance of surplus bureaus, organizations and overlapping offices will effect such a return at the war's conclusion for those employees who have not taken precautions against this eventuality through extension school courses in business.

Others will have gained a foothold and by diligence discovered family connections whose influence they expect to use. Thus a former hotel chef, now employed in a military bureau, has already been promised a job at the Bundesrat House by a relative there upon the termination of the war. Without any specialized training in business the hotels have lost a first class cook while the Government gains a second rate employee—and future pension holder.

This condition, more general than is commonly believed, makes the following anecdote told during World War I applicable today. A coachman was driving a foreign visitor around the Capital. As they were passing the Parliament buildings the stranger, impressed by their size asked how many worked there. To which the driver replied, "Perhaps half."

Guarding against a sudden deflation of the boom produced by war industries is a problem Switzerland is now studying. Every period of readjustment constitutes many hardships borne by the population, but the Swiss expect this transition from a regime of war to one of peace to cause less disturbance than the last.

SEC Starts Action Against Hudson Power

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—Invoking the "death sentence" provisions of the Holding Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings against Niagara Hudson Power Company and six subsidiaries, main units of United Corporation.

The Commission set Oct. 1 for a hearing to determine whether orders should be issued under the Act's section 11 (B) (2) or corporate simplification clause and whether the continued existence of Niagara unnecessarily complicates the United Corporation system.

The hearing also will be directed toward determining whether it will be necessary for the protection of investors and consumers to require the companies to restate their accounts, revise capital structures; eliminate write-ups and prohibit or restrict dividend paying company loans.

The companies were given until Sept. 15 to file answers.

At the same time, the commission directed that the exemption of Niagara Hudson and its subsidiary, Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation as holding companies under the Act shall terminate within 30 days. Both companies have claimed exemption.

The subsidiaries named in the order in addition to Niagara, Buffalo and Eastern Power and its subsidiarites which operate in western New York are Central New York Power Corporation and subsidiaries, which operate in central New York, including Utica, Syracuse, Rome and Watertown; New York Power and Light Company and subsidiaries which operate in eastern New York, including Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Amsterdam; Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., in Ontario, Canada; Northern Development Corporation; and Niagara Falls Power Company.

The order also directed the respondents to show why an order should not be issued prohibiting further dividend payments on preferred and common shares of Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power and on common stock of Niagara Falls Power Company.

Promoted

Mitchell Studio

(Above) Bartow Van Ness, Jr., promoted by the Safe Harbor Water Power Corp. from assistant chief engineer to chief engineer, and (below) J. B. Homsher, promoted by the company from an assistant in the purchasing department to Purchasing Agent. Mr. Van Ness was electrical engineer at the time of the company's power plant construction. Mr. Homsher joined the company in 1931.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Much has been written about the relative military positions of Germany and Great Britain in this World War and the first, but comparatively little about their financial positions and their methods of financing the fighting machines, despite the essential importance in these days of total warfare of pursuing a policy which will cover the enormous expenditure for manpower and raw materials without completely upsetting the monetary system.

Looking back over the years 1914-18, experts have admitted that British financial methods were then far sounder than the German. When that war opened, both countries had behind them decades of prosperity but the British taxation system was superior to the German, especially in its exploitation of direct taxation, which had not up to the time been fully developed in Berlin and the other State capitals of the Reich.

On Sept. 3, 1939, Britain had a much larger gold reserve than on August 4, 1914, but much smaller external reserves and less foreign investments. During the intervening quarter of a century, this country had lost many of its liquid foreign assets, while the military reverses of the past three years have led to the loss or freezing for the duration of investments (in the Far East, etc.) which were at our disposal in the last war.

On the other hand, however, Britain has received most valuable financial assistance from the United States, through the Lease-Lend arrangements.

Reserves Negligible

Nazi Germany, for its part, began this war with almost negligible foreign exchange reserves. Immediately before its outbreak, Hitler was telling the world that gold and foreign exchange meant nothing—work was everything. But during this same period, the German armament boom was restoring the taxable capacity of its citizens.

The later conquests and annexations by Germany have resulted in the seizure of the assets of each country occupied and of all its supplies. The subject peoples are made to export to Germany all that their conquerors require, and are paid not in cash but in blocked Reichsmark balances which can only be drawn at the will of Germany.

By similar methods of theft, German banks and industries have acquired securities and property in occupied countries.

The result of all this is that Germany today bases its financial system upon the resources, in manpower and raw materials, of practically the whole of Europe. It is spending these resources most prodigally, and is able to hide the most serious consequences of its actions as long as it continues to win military victories. But even today, the note circulation in all German-controlled countries is increasing rapidly. e. g. the Reichsbank return for July 31 last was RM 21,343,567,000, an increase of RM 1,400,000,000 over that for June, and a new high record.

A comparison of conditions in Britain and Germany shows that in Britain, interest rates are lower, the proportion of expenditure covered by taxation is higher (particularly since the Germans follow their old policy of making the defeated foe pay, even during the actual war), the increase in note circulation is less, and war finance is more efficiently managed.

On the other hand, as far as prices are concerned, these have been effectively kept down in Germany, while in Britain control has operated satisfactorily and has been applied to an ever-widening range of goods.

The Nazis have been more successful than the British in applying an effective wages policy, for whereas here the demands for increases in some important industries continue to be presented, in Germany, despite some difficulties over "wages stops," wages are stabilized, not by conciliation, but by force or the threat of force.

Inflation Threat

If we carry the general comparison of British and German financial methods further, we find that some of Germany's most recent measures have been more rigorous than anything contemplated here and indicate a much further advance along the road to uncontrolled inflation.

One of the most recent ad hoc devices is the compulsory acquisition by the Reichsbank of large holdings of shares (held by big investors) against payment in blocked loans and their re-sale to small investors against cash payments. This has been done to relieve pressure on the Reichsbank's resources.

Another step in the same direction has been the sale by the Government of state-owned arms factories and their transfer to private ownership. This will bring in milliards of new resources, though a large part of the purchase price will be paid by the surrender of existing government loans which the arms manufacturers had to take up in the past.

These and similar measures, though likely to produce quite a substantial amount in cash, can do little more than slow down the pace of inflation.

The exploitation of conquered countries is rapidly turning them into liabilities, only a decisive victory bringing early peace can satisfy the Germans. Their distrust of "victories upon victories" is indicated by the fact that during the first half of 1942 some RM 5,000,000,000 remained in the hands of the public—hoarding which indicates distrust and makes the constant danger of inflation more acute.

Fairchild Aviation

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corp., makers of navigation instruments and aerial equipment, reported for six months ended June 30 earnings of $423,350, equal to $1.26 a share on the common stock, compared with $365,049, or $1.08 a share, in the like period of 1941.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, August 31

Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bros. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Tuesday, September 1

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (Com. & $2.50 Cum. Prior Pref. Series 1938) (2 p. m.)
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
International Shoe Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Penney (J. C.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. (Com. & 5% Pfd.) (2:15 p. m.)
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Wednesday, September 2

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.) (Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Snuff Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Federal Light & Traction Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
General American Investors Co. ($6 Pfd., Com.) (12 m.)
General Time Instruments Corp. (Com. & $6 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Loew's Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Square D Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (12 m.)
Starrett (L. S.) Co (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Victor Chemical Works (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
West Penn Electric Co. (Class "A") (11 a. m.)

Thursday, September 3

Electric Storage Battery Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
General Telephone Corp. (2.50 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co (Com., 6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, September 4

Borg-Warner Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Retail Sales 1 to 5 P. C. Below 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—A freer spending mood that increased the normal seasonal upturn in retail sales was reported in a trade review of the week by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"An increase in store attendance during the latest week was one sign of the revival of retail demand," the review said. "Some retailers reported the largest shopping crowds since early spring.

"Promotions and advertised sales drew the heaviest response in weeks."

While grocery trade led most others in dollar sales compared with last year, coal dealers, furniture stores and women's apparel sections of department stores all reported sizable gains.

Compared with the buying rush of a year ago, retail sales volume averages 1 to 5 per cent down. Increases over 1941 of 1 to 4 per cent in the South and Southwest and of 3 to 7 per cent on the Pacific Coast helped maintain volume. In the East volume was down 4 to 9 per cent, New England down 2 to 5 per cent, and Middle West 3 to 7 per cent.

Wholesale business reflected better retail conditions, re-order volume increasing, and some dealers reporting inability to fill demand.

Wickwire Spencer Sets New Production Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite dropping of some peacetime products, blast furnaces of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. during the first seven months of this year were reported to have turned out 78 per cent more than in the corresponding part of 1941.

The increase, to a new record for the company, was reported by E. C. Bowers, President, who added that operations were at capacity in many departments and efforts were being made to increase output.

"While it is not permissible to give out exact figures," Mr. Bowers said, "we can announce that production of wire rope, one of our principal products, increased 24 per cent during the first six months of the year. Output of coarse mesh wire cloth expanded 73 per cent, while production of spiral wire fabric, used in making conveyor belts, showed an increase of 43 per cent."

Wages Increased

By the Associated Press

Wage increases of 10 per cent or more will be given to 1,300 employees of Holtzer Cabot Electric Co. Aug. 31, a company announcement said. The Commercial Investment Trust Corp., a finance company, has bought Holtzer Cabot as part of its program of diversification. The wage increases, covering hourly, piecework, and office employees, were approved by the new board of directors. Holtzer Cabot President A. R. Welton said in a statement to employees.

Olcott Falls Co. Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission announced receipt of an application by the Olcott Falls Company, Lebanon, N. H., and the Bellows Falls Hydroelectric Corporation, Bellows Falls, Vt., for approval of the sale of the Olcott Company's hydroelectric plant at Hartford, Vt., to the Bellows Falls Company.

China Builds In Northwest While Fighting

By Norman Soong

Overseas News Agency

Chungking

China's attention is now focused on her northwest territory, an area equal to that of the 11 Pacific Coast and mountain states plus Kansas and Nebraska in size, comprising the four provinces of Kansu, Ninghsia, Chinghai, and Sinkiang.

During the past few months a dozen important Government officials have made tours through this area. In recent weeks General Pai Chung-hsi, vice-chief of the general staff and most prominent Mohammedan personality in national affairs, has been visiting this predomininatly Mohammedan domain.

Today, 600 Chinese engineers are meeting in Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, primarily to discuss plans for the development of China's resources in the northwest.

Gigantic Task

On the day the eleventh annual conference of the Institute of Chinese Engineers opened Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent a message telling the representatives of seven engineering societies present that the next immediate task of China's engineers and technicians was the development of the northwestern provinces. He reminded the engineers that the task would be one of gigantic proportions and probably more difficult than anything that had been tackled before.

The last statement was perhaps superfluous. No group of people know better than China's engineers the immensity of the task and magnitude of problems to be faced in the development of the northwest territory. Over its 1,200,000 square miles there is only one highway and a few camel trails. Its topography ranges from the 20,000-foot razor-backs of the Tienshan range to the Turfan basin 600 feet below sea level, and from the grazing and agricultural lands of the river vallays to arid deserts.

But since the Pacific war broke out global war strategy as well as expedience arising out of the current military and economic position of China have given this large central Asian area new strategic importance. Being adjacent to India, Afghanistan, Russia and Mongolia, China's northwest territory cannot be ignored in the Allies' far-reaching plans for this global war.

Since the entry of China into the broad Allied front, the resultant necessity for expansion of her war effort and activity has created the need for an even broader military and economic base. It has become imperative that China develop her northwest regardless of the difficulties involved.

One long-standing and fundamental problem has been the people. Eight out of every 10 northwestern frontiersmen are Mohammedans who have for centuries engaged in an almost unbroken series of rebellions against the central Chinese authorities.

Diplomatic Victories

The visit of General Pai Chung-hsi, who is considered a leader by China's Mohammedans, has apparently done a fine piece of diplomatic work by bringing the Moslems of the northwest into line with the national policy.

The moving of Ma Pu-chung, the local Kansu Mohammedan leader, and his army from northern Kansu was a definite diplomatic victory. Today Government engineers, surveyors, geologists and mining experts are already at work in parts of Sinkiang Province, better known as Chinese Turkestan.

The first problem China's engineers will have to face in the development of the northwest will be that of communications. The eleventh annual conference of the Institute of Chinese Engineers, led by the famous Chinese railway engineer, H. H. Ling, tackled the problem immediately and agreed on a plan to build the 400-kilometer extension of the Lunghai railway between Paochi and Lanchow as the first move in this direction.

The idea of building this railway is not new. As far back as April, 1921, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese republic, had mapped plans for this railway as part of his great northwestern railway system consisting of 7,000 miles of trunk line and 9,000 miles of branch and feeder line.

Consumer to Absorb Higher Cost of Silver

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—It began to look today like that silver lining might cost Mr. and Mrs. America more, because of the war.

The Office of Price Administrator authorized sellers of semi-fabricated silver products to pass on to customers their increased costs resulting from the Government-required use of newly-mined domestic silver, at 71.111 cents an ounce, instead of the cheaper 35⅜ cents silver. This is effective Sept. 3.

An OPA spokesman said this would increase the metal costs of silverware and jewelry manufacturers, and ultimately might result in higher retail prices for articles containing silver. However, there now is a price ceiling on such articles, and despite the squeeze on the manufacturers, the retail quotations cannot be changed without OPA approval.

Brazil Oil Beans for U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brazil has agreed to reserve her entire exportable surplus of castor beans and babassu kernels, which produce vitally needed vegetable oils, for the United States and any nations which this country specifies under new purchase agreements. The announcement stated that the Commodity Credit Corporation would purchase the entire exportable surplus of Brazilian babassu kernels and oil at agreed prices.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 2¾s 59-56	109.8	109.8	109.8

Home Owners Loan

30 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Allghany 5s 44 Mod	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50	50	50
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
20 Am&For P8s 2030	69	69	69
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81¾	81¾
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
4 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 B&O 95 st A	29	29	29
5 B&O 95 st C	33½	33½	33½
8 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29	29½
2 B&O 96 st F	29	29	29
13 B&O cv 60 st	24	23¾	23⅞
3 B&O SW 50 st	41½	41⅜	41⅜
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 Beth Ctl 3 s 59	102½	102½	102½
2 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37	37	37
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
16 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
5 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 Cenalese 3½s 62	100½	100½	100½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	68	68	68
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	89	89
27 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21⅝	21½	21½
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	66½	66¼	66¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94	94	94
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
12 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
42 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
14 CM&P & P 5s 2000	3	3	3
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41½	41½	41½
10 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	38	37⅞	38
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39½	39½	39½
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	32⅞	33
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2½	2	2½
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21½	21½	21½
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21½	21⅜	21½
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	16½	16½	16½
10 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2¾	2½
26 CRI & P 4s 88	28⅜	26¼	28¼
19 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¾	101⅝	101⅜
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97½	97½	97½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	47	47	47
3 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112	112	112
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	48	48
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65	65	65
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	65¾	65½	65½
3 Col P & I 5s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
64 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91½	91¼	91¼
309 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	91¼	91¼
75 Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	86¼	86¼
4 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	108	108	108
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	109	109	109
1 Conn R&I 4½s s51 st	110	110	110
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108½	108¼	108½
41 D & R G 4s 36	19¼	19⅛	19¼
1 D & R G West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 D & R G West 5s 78	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
5 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Erie 4s 95	91½	91¼	91¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Gt Nr Ry 5½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 D	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¼	95	95¼
3 Gulf M&O 4s 75	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
1 Houston Oil Tex 4¼s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43	43	43
32 Hud & Man Inc 5s 57	19	18¾	19
2 Ill Cen 4s 55	45¾	45¾	45½
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45¼	45⅛
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2 Int Gt Nor ad 6s 52	2¼	2¼	2¼
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s	21¾	21¼	21¼
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	20¼	20	20
5 Int Hydro El cv	37½	37½	37½
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Int T&T 5s 55	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 KCFtS&Mem 4s	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 K C South 2s 50	61¾	61¾	61¾
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75½	75½	75½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Lex & East 5s 65	115	115	115
7 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122¼	122¼
9 Lou&Nso Jt M 4s 52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	91½	91½	91½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
12 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35⅝	35½	35½
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20⅛	20⅞	20½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	33½	33½	33½
25 Mo Pac 5s 77 F†	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
41 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	33⅜	33½	33½
16 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	33¼	33¼	33⅜
56 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	33½	33⅜	33⅜
4 Mont Pow 3½s 66	104¼	104⅜	104⅜
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	37	37
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	66	66	66
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 N O Pub Sv 5 55B	107½	107½	107½
2 N Ori & NE 4½s 53	80	80	80
4 NOTex&M 5½s 54	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49½	49½	49½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
11 NYC cn 4s 98	50⅛	34⅝	50⅛
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	60	60¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
10 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	99½	99½	99½
12 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	45¼	45	45⅛
200 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40¾	40¾	40¾
13 NYNH&H 4s 47	35⅞	35¾	35¾
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	38½	38⅛	38⅛
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
5 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
57 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11	11	11
11 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	36	36	36
10 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29	29	29
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	65
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41⅛
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	10	10	10
9 Or-Wash RR &N 4s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	66½	66½	66½
10 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pan P&Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89½	89	89⅛
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 Phila Co 4½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30½	30½	30½
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 59 B	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
20 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58	58	58
16 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	24¾	24½	24½
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9	9	9
8 StLIM&S&SRGO 33	74½	74½	74½
64 St L S F 5s 50 B	18	17¾	18
139 St L S F 4½s 78	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11 StLSF 4½s 782ct st	17

President's Farm and Pay Plan Pliant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that his program to combat inflation contemplated a flexible rather than a rigid stabilization of farm prices and wages.

The Chief Executive also declared, in a general press conference discussion of the inflation problem, that he thought farm prices and wages should be kept within a fixed ratio to living costs.

He said he was in accord with Price Administrator Leon Henderson on the stabilization issue.

Replying to questions, the President said he had not yet received a report from the Justice Department on the extent of his war powers and the degree to which they might be employed to check an upturn in living costs.

He declined to say exactly what questions had been posed to the department for an opinion.

Mr. Roosevelt, who talked over the anti-inflation plans earlier in the week with Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said he thought the two union leaders were in accord with him on the general objectives.

They will see him again next Thursday, but he said he did not expect to lay before them any specific wage stabilization proposals.

He indicated that the first definite announcement of these proposals would be forthcoming in a Labor Day message to Congress, which would be followed that night by an explanatory, fireside radio chat to the people.

But the President was definite on the proposition that no freeze order was in sight and that arrangements should be made for both farm prices and wages to be adjusted to living costs.

The President said he thought a good many farm people also were in accord with his objectives, including the head of the National Grange. In that connection, Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he considered a law which forbids imposition of price ceilings on farm products below 110 per cent of parity prices as inflationary and dangerous.

Canada Sees Need Of Married Women As Labor Supply

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (CP)—The largest source of future labor supply is among married women and many of those under 35 years of age are still skilled in their former occupations, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said recently in a review of the reserve of labor among Canadian women.

The review said that figures indicate there are about 1,200,000 gainfully occupied women at present, of whom more than 6,000 are in the armed forces.

Of 1,227,876 married women from 15 to 44 years, only 48,073 or 3.92 per cent were gainfully occupied in 1931.

"If the war is of long duration, with the absorption of more and more men into the armed forces on the one hand, and, on the other, an increased tempo of war production, this source will have to be heavily drawn on," said the bureau.

"The ranks of married women under 35 years of age, not gainfully occupied, which in 1931 numbered 678,876, contain a considerable number of recent workers still skilled in their former occupations."

Flags of United Nations A Brockton Fair Feature

Flags of the United Nations will form the background for one of the most interesting booths and displays at the Brockton Fair, Sept. 13 through Sept. 19.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

AGENTS WANTED

AMERICA'S VICTORY 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES, 20 Designs. Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Good Profits. Costs 50c. Personal Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 39. 115 Fulton St., New York City.

GENEALOGY

Let your DESCENDANTS know your ANCESTORS. Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUSAN C. TUFTS, experienced genealogist, record searcher and tracer of lost heirs. 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FIRST CLASS dancing teacher, must teach all types dancing; guaranteed salary; also want popular piano teacher. Gross Studio, 1322 Britain, Wichita Falls, Texas.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time; Low Prices; High Quality; Quick Deliveries; Powerful Patriotic Display; Repeats. Liberal Commissions. Free Kit. Instructions. Match Corporation of America, Dept. 839M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY, executive's secretary, experienced stenographer, used to responsibility, desires new position. Box X-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE HOUSES—APARTMENTS

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1584

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

MOST CHARMING HOME—Spacious rooms, double parlors, 2 baths, paneled dining room, fieldstone fireplace—3 others, sun room, casement windows, butler's pantry, servant's room, bath, wide piazzas, 1-2 acre, beautifully landscaped, wonderful setting; gift $5500. See photos. Get special lists. CLAPP AGENCY, 93 Federal St., Boston. Call Hub. 0546.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, KIR. 2345 Mass.

FOR SALE

KELVINATOR, 6½ cubic ft., excellent condition, 4 yrs. old; immediate sale; worth $100. Call Owner, Long. 6947 (Brookline, Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

ARLINGTON, MASS.
Newly remodeled 8-room house. Coal burner, hot water heat; 2-car garage; 11,524 feet land; 12 min. on bus to Harvard Sq. Call owner Com. 9452.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, porch, heat and hot water; adults; September and October or longer. Call Asp. 5462 or 9892 for appointment.

SUNNY 4 rooms and bath; comfortably furnished; quiet; near transportation; reasonable to adult family. Tel. Hyde Park 2186-J (Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 4 Rooms. Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $65. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, FENWAY. 1-2-3 rooms. Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy; $30-$75. Supt., or GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted about Nov. 10th by couple, 3 or 4 rooms, apt. and garage, in N. E. section. Box 1000, 401 Title Bldg.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINCHESTER, MASS.—One of the most attractive suburbs of Boston: a medium-sized house, most pleasant, plenty of sunshine; especially adapted for entertaining. Box E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Owner transferred. 5-room brick bungalow, garage, practically new; acre lot; $6500. Lex. 0152. Arl. 0914.

TWO-TENEMENT HOUSE for sale, reasonable, in Cambridge, Mass.; good location, TRO. 4298.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Seven rooms, attractively furnished, garage; convenient transits; suit. 2 couples; reas. rental, lease. MRS. TURFIN, 1956 Bogart Ave., N. Y. C. UN. 3-2377.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—In exclusive section, modern brick house of Georgian design, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, laundry; garage; Park St. in 20 minutes. Hull 0569-W, E-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., Ward St.—7 rooms and sun room, 2 baths, first-floor lavatory; beautiful location, convenient; $80. Tel. Com. 9289

STONEHAM, MASS.—Brand new Cape Cod cottage, 4 rooms and tile bath, electric stove, Monel sink, hot-water heat (economical); extra large finished garage with overhead doors; beautifully landscaped; adults. Call Owner, Stoneham 0999.

LEXINGTON, MASS. — Owner away, will rent attractive architect-designed, small insulated 7-room Colonial. Excellent location. Electric dishwasher, cool, hot water, 2 garages. $75, or offer. Lex. 0152. Arl. 0914.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ROOM to be shared by Protestant man; twin beds, shower, parking. Phone 8-4602. 1268 Silver Lane, East Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided, protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses, individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R. Open until October 1st.

BEAUTIFUL old Colonial home in the country; fine food; most restful, comfortable, quiet. Johnson's-on-the-Oxbow, Newbury, Vt.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. HO. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 31 Lincoln Avenue

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace; Long. 1090.

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Pleasant room, kitchen privileges if desired; convenient location; owner only other occupant; lovely surroundings. Bir. 2763.

BOSTON—BROOKLINE
Rooms of the better type.
THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Mrs. Lewis, Apt. 3—Large room with twin beds; permanent or transients guets. Call COM. 8095.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington, Suite 3—Cool, comfortable rooms. Com. 4659. MISS PARKS

BOSTON, 262 Mass. Ave., Apt. 1—Beautifully furnished; $5; use of baby grand piano if desired; kitchen priv.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—In private apt., large, attractively furnished room with hot and cold water; 2 large windows. Tel. Com. 5531.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Suite 1, 501 Boylston St.—Attractive room; gentleman preferred; on Chestnut Hill bus line; reasonable. ASP. 1234.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, private family, home privileges; business woman. BO. 3-2491, after 6 p. m.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 8451 Abingdon Road—Comfortably furnished, cool, quiet, single, front; adjacent bath; parking space. CL. 3-6346.

N. Y. C., 67 Riverside Dr.—Double and single; comfortable, homey atmosphere; cheerful river view; business men preferred. SC 4-2015.

N. Y. C., 645 West 160th St.—Studios, $6.50 up, some private baths, kitchen; all transportation; woman; private. GIRARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158 St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy, view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

SHARING QUIET, ATTRACTIVE VERMONT HOME: AUTUMN AND WINTER. HOOD HOUSE, OHELSEA, VERMONT.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—BY REFINED, active elderly woman; in private home; occasional tray service; city preferred. DU. 2272.

PAYING GUESTS

"THE MERCEDES"—Guest house, connecting baths. Mrs. Sam W. Brown, Hostess. Recommended by Duncan Hines. 90 Merrimon Ave., Asheville, N. C. Tel. 1544.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	D	O	C			R	I	V	E	R			
O	▨	A	N	A			I	▨	E	▨	E			
T	U	N	E	S			N	O	R	S	E			
I	▨	C	▨	K	I	D	▨	▨	D	E	L			
F	L	E	A	▨	V	▨	B	I	A	S				
			R	H	O	N	E							
P	I	L	E	▨	R	▨	D	R	U	M				
E	L	I	▨	A	Y	E	▨	H	▨	I				
A	L	L	E	N	▨	G	R	I	L	L				
R	▨	A	▨	N	▨	G	U	N	▨	L				
L	O	C	K	E	▨	S	T	E	M	S				

4c

Local Classified

(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

HELP WANTED

SUPT. COUPLE; references for high-class walk-up apt. house; salary and apt. Write Box W-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Dishwasher wanted in high-grade restaurant; day work, good pay. Apply THE GOBBLER RESTAURANT, 157 Mass. Avenue.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Gen. mgr., broad, successful mfg. exp. Under 45 years.....$10,000 yr.
Wks. mgr., wood prod. mfg. ex. $12,000-$15,000 yr.
Compt.-Chief acct., textile exp. $6,000-$6,500 yr.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL or woman for general housework; plain cooking, fine modern home; good wages. Mrs. Charles Morse, 75 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Bigelow 5811.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Secy., good opportunity, N. H.....$25
Stenog., many openings, all localities.....$16-$25
Accountant, CPA background.....$40

CAPABLE woman wanted to work for young couple, 1 baby; good references and wages. Call collect, Dover, Mass., 223.

RELIABLE general maid: Protestant; refs.; family of 2 adults, 2 children; good salary. 63 Bigelow Rd., West Newton. Tel. BIG. 1307.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards, Excellent Commission, Free Offer, Sell famous exclusive line, $8 for $1.00 with name, samples free. Prize-winning Victory $1.00 box. Sample on approval. Deal with Leader. PEN-BRUSH STUDIOS, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED man with family wants position as houseman, gardener, or butler; wife willing to assist; best references; willing to go anywhere. JAMES DUTCHER, 28 School Street, Bradford, Pa.

HOTEL COUPLE WANT MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL FOR OWNERS; WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN FOODS, HOUSEKEEPING, DINING ROOM, AND KITCHEN MAN IN OFFICE AND BUYING. WRITE BOX A-43, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, 45 years of age, with excellent qualifications, seeks position as horse trainer and riding instructor in country club, riding school or private estate. Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes any selling position, complete experience and training in decorating and home furnishing fields. Box X-31, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXP. I.B.M. alphabetical Keypunch op, desires position; vic. N.Y.C.; refs. Write Box R-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMP.-ATTENDANT—Light household duties; 1 person; Christian Scientist pref. vic. Boston. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Middle-age woman, refined, wishes position as a lady's companion, or gentleman's housekeeper. Capable of taking charge of a home. Available by October 1st. Box C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Wishes change of position. Capable assuming responsibility and taking charge all details of business executive. Write Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER—B. S., Ed., Hist., Eng., Math., Remedial Reading—Wisc. U.; 2 yrs. 6th grade. Ill. certificate; go anywhere; public or private; grades 5-10 preferred; traveled U. S. A. R. C. CORMACK, 506 Beacon St., Boston.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston. Hub. 7100
$4.50 Motor Tune-up—Special $3.95

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

James L. Smith, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.
General Building Contractor
Modernizing—Alterations—Supervision
371 Hamilton Ave., Tel. Franklin 1538

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Mail Orders Carefully Filled
Cameras, supplies, dev. and printing, enlarging. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3013

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 800 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY — Used or leaky 275 gallon Fuel Oil Tanks. Box A-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
Try Our Old-Fashioned Salt Rising Bread
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

ALABAMA

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Is Time to Think of
FALL FURNISHINGS
for the Home

Tennille's shipments for fall have arrived and are on display for your inspection.

FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE COMPANY

Florida

FORT MYERS

Now Is the Time to:

1. Do all you can for National Defense.
2. Buy your Grower's Supplies

from

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 2 STORES —
There is One Near You

LAKELAND

"GIFTS"
For All and Every Occasion
A Pleasant Place to Shop
ARTHUR K. WOLFE
The Decorative and Gift Shop
1128 SO. FLORIDA AVE. PHONE 36-641

FANCY GROCERIES
Western Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
"Service You Will Like"
BOGER'S GROCERY
1397 So. Florida Ave. Phone 33-321

Ada's Beauty Shop
212 West Lemon Street
PHONE 29-131

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Kathryne Veale
Distinctive Styles—All Sizes
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
133 S. E. First Ave., Opp. Gralynn Hotel
Phone 3-4083

Hughes Seed Store
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and phone Hemlock 7347-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

DECATUR HATTERS, INC.
Shoes Repaired and Hats Cleaned for Autumn
145 Sycamore Street De. 9216

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Cottage
An eight-room cottage completely furnished in the newest ideas in home decorating.
Take elevator to Second Floor
WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the Cheapest but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Reparaturservice
Schanzenstrasse 10 Tel. 4.12.42
(WIRELESS SETS)

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

GELTERKINDEN

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch- und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bei Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker — Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42 Gelterkinden

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25380

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns

P.O. Box 8204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0911

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235 3 LINES

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4309

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. FP0849

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2499

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed $72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 100 Pitt Street, Sydney

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
82-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1528
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 4849

C. CARLSSON

F 6362
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES of
Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER

Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment MX 4813
2nd Floor BOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries. Petrol, Oils. Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne; and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
53 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

New Zealand

AUCKLAND
HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Victoria St., East Auckland Phone 43-797

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
205 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-658

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

J. H. M. CARPENTER, LTD.
Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

PRINTING, Etc.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(PHONE)

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 46-282

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
39 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Sign of Honest Workmanship Telephone 42-537

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

REAL ESTATE
Whether Buying or Selling
Houses, Sections, Businesses
R. P. McCRACKEN
63 Willis Street, Wellington Tel. 45,916

T. WAUGH Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington, 'Phone 40-797
114 High Street
Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-322

The Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Assn., Ltd.
Tel. 43-043 Lambton Quay, Wellington
General Stores and Provision Merchants
Branches at:
MASTERTON, CARTERTON, GREYTOWN, PAHIATUA, EKETAHUNA, ALFREDTON, DANNEVIRKE, and MARTINBOROUGH

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City
HOWE & BROWN Ltd.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
LOWER HUTT CITY 95 HIGH ST.

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 60,477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

R. Y. Shearer Ltd.
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Remedy for That Weed-Infested Lot

Lucas, Kansas

Mrs. A. F. Whisnant arrived at a happy solution of the problem of the weed patch on an absentee owner's lot just across her carefully trained Chinese elm hedge. The weeds had all but obscured her own view, and were an unsightly outlook from the nearby church.

Acting upon the principle that re-seeding is better than resenting, Mrs. Whisnant saved seeds from her own ample pods, tossed them across the hedge, and waited. By June the erstwhile weed lot was abloom, and the perennial bindweeds were competing with flower annuals.

Not only did this volunteer gardener have the joy of seeing an unsightly place transformed into a block of beauty but the neighborhood had a Victory Garden of red poppies, white hollyhock, and blue larkspur.

Hobby Nobbing

Scrapbooks

By Irving Bacchus

By popular demand the hobby of scrapbooking merits a return engagement in this column. If your pastime is scrapbooks rest assured that you have plenty of company among the vast body of American hobbyists. Those individuals who "simply cannot find a hobby" can do no better than try this fascinating diversion.

One outstanding member of the scrapbook clan is Dale Brugmann of Parkman, Ohio, who has been clipping and pasting cartoons for more than 14 years. Brugmann now possesses 100,000 cartoons and is aiming for one million. Ten thousand contemporary creations are added to the collection each year.

This unusual hobbyist numbers among his friends many outstanding cartoonists and possesses many original drawings. Future aspirants to the jobs of making America laugh will profit by this hobby. Brugmann plans to eventually donate his collection to an art school or library for the use of students interested in cartooning.

Another Ohioan, Sidney Eisenberg of Cleveland, also cultivates that vital pastime of "reducing the laughter shortage." Mr. Eisenberg combs the newspapers for humorous touches and has 10,000 clippings, each worth a chuckle.

Mrs. C. C. Cooke of Whitefish, Montana, has enjoyed scrapbooks as a hobby since childhood days and is now finishing her eighty-sixth book. News items, editorials, pictures, maps and readers' letters have been snipped on many subjects. Animals, poetry and music have been featured.

Mrs. Cooke is developing a history of the war in current scrapbooks. The humor section of this hobbyist's collection includes books on the funny hats and shoes which women have worn down through the years. Another book deals with the auto trailer which was high in popularity before the war started.

"Except for the amount of time my hobby requires I find scrapbooks an inexpensive diversion and I never lose interest," Mrs. Cooke says.

The neighborhood children pitched in with Mrs. J. P. Augustine of Stockton, California, in making scrapbooks about farm life, the circus, animals, birds and flowers.

"Making scrapbooks with children may not be an unusual hobby," Mrs. Augustine reflects, "but it's lots of fun."

Do you need some suggested subjects for starting a scrapbook? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Anecdote

Double Identity

The Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, the English mathematician who won fame as "Lewis Carroll" with "Alice in Wonderland," refused to see visitors who came seeking the author of the famous children's classic. Once Edward Bok, on a trip in England, came to see him.

"You are quite in error, my dear sir," Dodgson assured the distinguished editor. "You are not speaking to the person you think you are addressing."

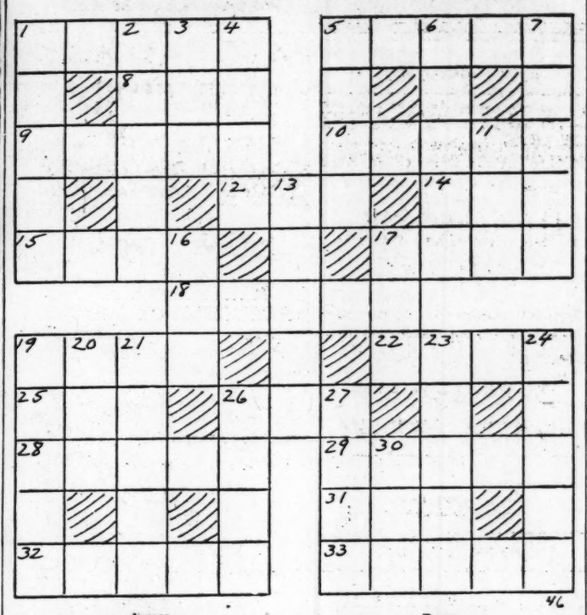
"Do I understand, Mr. Dodgson," persisted the astonished visitor, "that you are not Lewis Carroll, that you did not write 'Alice in Wonderland'?"

The clergyman vanished into an inner room and returned with a copy of his "Elementary Treatise on Determinants."

"This is my book, Mr. Bok," he said.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What king of Welsh tradition is subject of a poem by Southey?
5—Lanier's "Song of the Chattahoochee" concerns what?
8—Collection of sayings.
9—"Old Hundred" is what (pl.)?
10—What is the language of Norway?
12—Young goat is what?
14—Where is Cape Henlopen (abbr.)?
15—What insect may be trained to perform in public?
17—What is a diagonal line of seam, cut, or stitching across a fabric?
18—What river is united by canals to the Rhine, the Loire, and the Seine?
19—What is a surface on cloth resembling fur or down?
22—You might beat a tattoo on what musical instrument?
25—Who was a Biblical high priest?
26—Affirmative vote is what?
28—What is middle name of William White, American journalist and author?
29—A gridiron is what?
31—What does a ship's battery contain (sing.)?
32—Who is hero of a novel by Charles Kingsley?
33—Pennants of a musical note are attached to what (pl.)?

Down

1—What is a decorative applique design or figure used in trimming?
2—Would you dance, paint, or plant an aurescа?
3—Unity.
4—Hogshead is what?
5—What is peel of a fruit or vegetable?
6—Who composed opera "The Masked Ball"?
7—What dance is associated with Virginia (pl.)?
11—Ocean.
13—Clappers used by Negro minstrels are sometimes made of what?
16—Exist.
17—What article of furniture is associated with Procrustes?
19—What does an optimist expect to find in an oyster?
20—What State contains the Windy City (abbr.)?
21—What flowers are subject of poem by Amy Lowell (sing.)?
23—Basel, Switzerland, is on what river?
24—Who is Dora Spenlow's bosom friend in "David Copperfield"?
26—What English queen reigned in time of Henry Esmond?
27—What did Dame Trot break by dancing?
30—Track worn by a wheel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

It Has Been Said of Teaching

The one exclusive sign of a thorough knowledge is the power to teach.—Aristotle.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand.—J. F. Boyse.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then said I, Ah, Lord GOD! *behold, I cannot speak: for I am a child. But the* LORD *said unto me, Say not, I am a child: for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak.*—JER. 1:6, 7

In Lighter Vein

Floorwalker

"Wasn't it Edison that said four hours of sleep were enough for any man?"

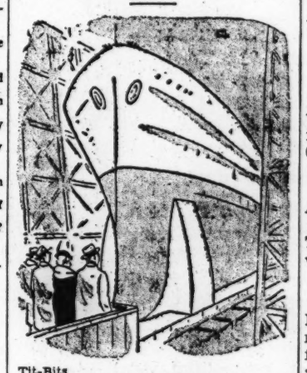
"He must be right—that's exactly what my baby thinks."

Watered Ice

A Grand Island (Neb.) woman living in a trailer, complained to her iceman: "Your ice isn't nearly as good as Omaha's."

"What's the matter with it?" he inquired.

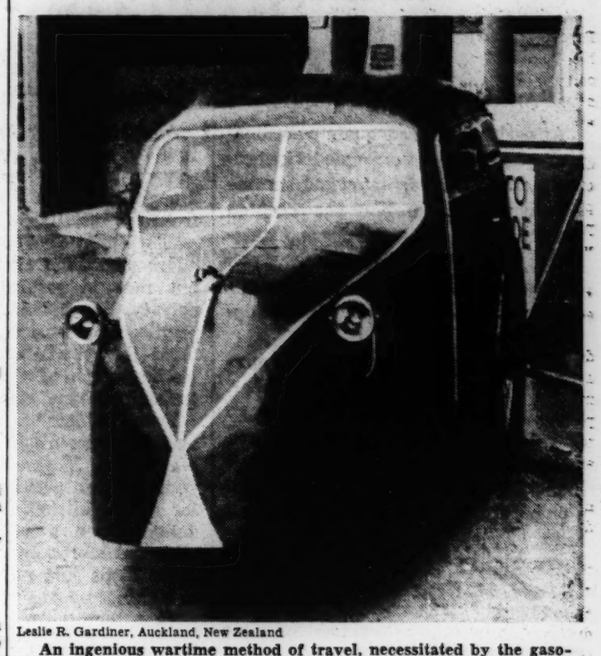
"I don't know unless it's because you use too much water," the woman answered.



Tit-Bits

"Why do they make them so big—the water covers up most of it, anyhow!"

Needs No Gasoline!



Leslie R. Gardiner, Auckland, New Zealand

An ingenious wartime method of travel, necessitated by the gasoline shortage, has been devised by B. B. Hacche, of Gisborne, New Zealand. It's a two-seater which gives him some of the comforts of short automobile trips without the worries of gasoline coupons and rationing. The vehicle, which has the appearance of a small car, has been called a "Cyclobile," and is in reality a tricycle sedan. Both driver and passenger sit in bucket seats, and both, or either one, can pedal as the occasion demands. The fact that the vehicle is light in weight and streamlined makes it surprisingly easy to maneuver.

Brevities

Grit: There are said to be something like 350 plants that contain rubber, but none in the popular 6:50x16 size.

Punch ©: A pair of Queen Anne strawberry dishes fetched £235 at Sotheby's the other day. The high price suggests that they were filled with strawberries.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Priorities are said to have made impossible continued manufacture of baby carriages. It looks as if the babies will have to learn to walk earlier, which, it is understood, they have patriotically agreed to do.

Daily Quotation

NOT he who has little, but he who wishes for more is poor.—SENECA

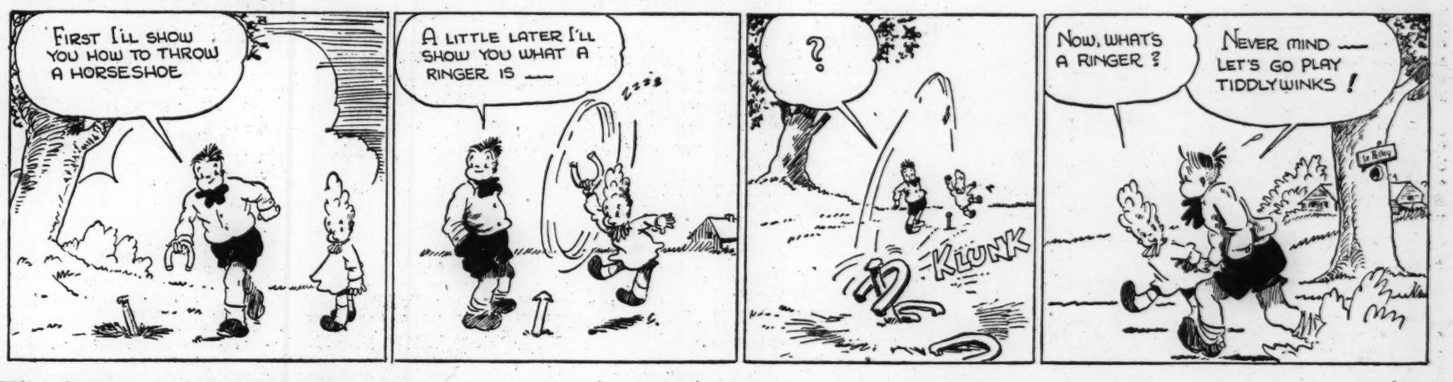
First Greeting Cards

The first greeting cards in America were the work of a Boston lithographer, Louis Prang, who was a refugee from the German revolution of 1848.

NEWS ITEM— OUR SERVICE MEN WANT TO KNOW WHETHER SOME OF YOU AMERICANS ARE WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Someone Who Rings the Bell*

By LE PELLEY


FIRST I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO THROW A HORSESHOE
A LITTLE LATER I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT A RINGER IS —
?
KLUNK
NOW, WHAT'S A RINGER ?
NEVER MIND — LET'S GO PLAY TIDDLYWINKS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sweaters—Dog Blankets—and Leashes—All Three Cramp My Style!*

By RODGERS

Today I noticed Joan knitting something that looked like a sweater!
"Hey, do you think we have to go through that sweater business again this fall?" I asked T.W.
"Well, I don't know who else she'd be making a sweater for," he wagged, "She has plenty of them and so has Betty Anne-"
"So-o, I guess we're in for it!" he concluded gloomily—
"Well, I suppose it's nice of her to consider our comfort," I wagged- not too convincingly!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Webb Tide*

By THE HAGERS

"Professor Widgeon, we were sure You were a spy or saboteur."
"I'm working on a book," said he; "My subject, thalassography."
"What's that?" said Ted. Professor signed, "It treats of currents and the tide."
"The tide, sir, I know all about; It's either in," said Ted, "or out."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Presidential Co-ordination

As early as 1935 adequate co-ordination of the vastly expanded Government of the United States had become a pressing problem. War has accented the need. Conflicting policies and statements of the Ickeses, Hendersons and Wickards can do almost as much damage as divided command on the battlefield.

After many months in which mix-ups on the rationing, prices, rubber, gasoline and other home-front sectors had weakened morale and convinced the public that the Government didn't know its own mind, the President appointed Elmer Davis to co-ordinate and control war information. Now Mr. Roosevelt has directed heads of federal agencies to cease issuing conflicting statements and to do their fighting in private. In ordering them to bring their differences to him for settlement and to leave announcements of policy to him, he appears to name himself as the last of the long line of co-ordinators.

This order has been greeted with mixed feelings. Commentators complain that he has shut off necessary public information and the discussion of conflicting views. We doubt if many channels of information will be closed, and certainly Congress and the press still afford ample forums for discussion. A rationing of conflicting and confusing statements can only help.

But more than the mere appearance of harmony and singleness of purpose is required. To win the war it will not be sufficient to paper over the cracks and hide internal 'dissension. This comes down to a question of the President's personal characteristics. He has always been inclined to let the horses in his New Deal team pull in a half a dozen directions. He had an amazing tolerance for the Farley-Hopkins, Ickes-Jones feuds, appeared unwilling to decide between them or to reprove any friend.

In peacetime this method had some advantages. It saved the President from a larger degree of personal rule and allowed policy to be shaken down by democratic pulling and hauling, trial and error. But it has become dangerous in wartime. Today there is a new demand on the President to be decisive, to disregard personal feeling where necessary, to act as Commander-in-Chief on the home front and exert a more positive, unifying leadership. He cannot continue to wait for the public to lead or for his aides to argue.

Those who ask this of the President may well recognize that only by rising above certain personal limitations can he achieve it. For Mr. Roosevelt appears to be as poor as an administrator as he is good as a planner. He had the vision to see many needs in both domestic and foreign affairs and the skill to make the people see them. But in carrying through, in organization, he has never been strong.

Today his task is chiefly one of organization and co-ordination. The demands of the times and his unusual grasp of strategy on a global scale have helped the President to meet the test in foreign affairs so well that criticism should be held in abeyance. Even on the home front, mere criticism is out of place. But public insistence on more effective co-ordination—which in the end means more active, decisive leadership by the eventual co-ordinator in the White House—can be a support both to the President and to the national effort to win the war.

Exchanging Sports

Britain and America are investigating each other's sports. Reports come in of baseball games all over England; and recently a number of American officers were the guests of the captain of one of the teams in a big cricket match at Lord's, the most famous cricket ground in the world. These American officers, it must be confessed, did not endure the cricket long. They professed themselves unable to understand the peculiar evolutions in which the twenty-two players indulged. In fact, they were almost as puzzled by the game as was John Ruskin, who, on the solitary occasion on which he watched a cricket match, is said to have gazed at the teams as if they were the seven lamps of architecture.

Yet, once upon a time, there was a distinct possibility that cricket might have become almost as popular in the United States as in Britain. In 1790 there was a cricket eleven in Boston, and thirty-nine years earlier a match was played in New York. As late as 1844 the United States played Canada. Perhaps it is not too late even now for those fond of revivals to start up what might so easily have been an old American tradition.

Home-Front Thoughtfulness

Along with inspiring reports of action by United States forces abroad, this week's news has recorded several thoughtful projects expressing home-front appreciation of the servicemen.

"The Quiet Spot" in New York City offers something almost indispensable but rare in service life—quiet and privacy. Its home facilities, kitchen privileges, provisions for baths, well-filled library, will bring joy to many a lad in search of a few hours' undisturbed peace and relaxation.

Even "raiders" are welcomed at a new servicemen's recreation center in Weymouth, Massachusetts. There the youth or man who has been hankering for a real kitchen foray, comes with delight upon a refrigerator stocked with frankforts, bacon and eggs, and other foods just begging for transfer to a skillet by eager masculine hands.

Then there is the Stoneham, Massachusetts, Home Front Plan, formed to provide emergency aid and assistance to Stoneham men and women in the armed forces, not only during the war but in the period of readjustment after the war. Professional, educational, and monetary help is to be given.

Thus it goes throughout the country. And while gratitude never can keep pace with the courageous, unselfish service of the men and women in uniform, it is encouraging to see it being manifested in ways such as these.

The Ruml Plan

When Macy's, the big New York department store, sought a new treasurer a few years ago, they looked for a man who could bring in new ideas. Instead of a financier or accountant they chose the University of Chicago's dean of the social sciences, Beardsley Ruml.

He knew a lot about how Americans buy, and pay, for things—time payments, and all that. He knew, too, that most Americans pay their last year's income tax out of current earnings.

So, when he read that Congress proposed withholding 1943 taxes from wages, starting January 1, he reflected that for many people this meant paying two years taxes in one. This led to the bright idea that has so stirred Washington and given economists and tax experts much to ponder.

His scheme was simple: cancel 1941 income taxes, and credit the payments made this year to 1942 taxes, start everybody with a clean slate January 1, collect 1943 taxes from wages as paid. That's the essence, sans details.

People who had unusually large 1941 incomes would unduly profit; the Government would ultimately lose the year's taxes, but the money would continue to come in; and, Mr. Ruml argued that the advantages of relieving hardships and of having payments up to date outweighed the disadvantages.

The Senate Finance Committee tentatively decided against the plan, but is expected to review it and discuss modifications. The serious attention given it has focused public and official thought on the human aspects of paying taxes. We believe that this shaking up of old notions will result in forward steps of one sort or another as the war forces reconsideration of Government's fiscal relation to the people.

Scrap Iron vs. Whisky?

The junk dealer has his troubles, too. The OPA has placed a ceiling on the price he may charge the mills and foundries for scrap iron, and the WPB has warned him not to pay collectors or industrial plants any lower prices, with the result—he complains—that he is being squeezed. "If there is a shortage in scrap iron this winter," he warns the Government, "don't blame me!"

One of the junkman's organs, the Waste Trade Journal, noticed that on August 1 the OPA gave the liquor industry permission to advance the price of whisky to cover increased production costs, lifting a ceiling price established in March, 1942. "If relief had not been granted," Administrator Henderson's office said, "many distillers and distributors of liquor could not have remained in business."

The Waste Trade Journal has no quarrel with Mr. Henderson's tender concern for the liquor trade, but it asks frankly whether whisky is more important to the war effort than scrap iron. "We are loath to believe," it says, "that higher-priced whisky is what this country needs in order to increase the production of tanks, planes and ammunition."

This newspaper strongly agrees that higher whisky prices based on higher production costs seem unnecessary—especially when the distillers are supposed to be making no more whisky but devoting themselves to turning out alcohol for munitions.

Our Readers Say—

She Writes to Twenty Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to call to the attention of readers of The Christian Science Monitor the practice of a woman in Ypsilanti, Mich., of writing to twenty boys serving in the armed forces of the United States. Moreover, she has interested others, including her class of college girls, to do the same thing. May I quote two paragraphs from a news story about her in the Ypsilanti Daily Press:

> Performing a most interesting service for her country in this time of war is Miss Adella Jackson, who is corresponding with almost twenty boys serving in the armed forces of the United States. Miss Jackson taught in the Michigan State Normal College Training School for forty years, before retiring in 1936, but her only teaching duties now lie in a church group of college girls of which she is leader. . . .
>
> After writing them, she has received letters of appreciation from many mothers, as well as their sons. Miss Jackson believes that it is very necessary for the youths to hear from the "people back home." In her letters she tells of life on the Normal campus—of all the happenings at the college. Another important subject is the Ford bomber plant and its progress. Both local boys, and boys who have never known Ypsilanti are very much interested in these two subjects.

I have also heard of a business man in Chicago who writes to possibly fifty soldiers and sailors; he has a secretary to help him.

New York — S. C.

Camera Shy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One girl from a midwestern town finds living in one of Washington's numerous apartment houses quite a novel experience. She was recently preparing for a trip back to her home town and she and the young woman who shares her apartment, spent an evening arranging furniture, and photographing their quarters to show the folks back home. The following morning she took the camera and her traveling bag to her office.

She was about to enter one of the War Department buildings when the guard stopped her and said: "You know no one has been permitted to enter with a camera for a year." She asked what she should do with it, and he said she would have to dispose of it in her own way. As she was due in her office, and could not think quickly of a better place to hide the camera, she put it behind one of the pieces of shrubbery. The guard accepted her other luggage, after examining its contents.

At the end of the day, the young lady was just retrieving her property from behind the shrubbery, when a soldier with a bayonet thrust at her asked what she was doing there with a camera. She gave the simple truthful explanation, but he, acting on orders, with another bayoneted guard, took her to an Army officer's room for questioning.

The officer told her he would have to keep the camera for the duration. He also retained the films, which she could have had if she had only thought to put them in her purse.

A friend, who heard of the incident, told the young lady that she also was stopped by a guard recently because she was carrying her camera. When he likewise told her to dispose of it, she took it to a near-by filling station where the attendant kindly kept it until the close of business.

(MRS.) GRACE M. MOORE

Yorktowne Village, Md.

"With Added Freshness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before the present war I could get the Manchester Guardian from England. When it ceased coming I thought no other paper could take its place, but yours does, with the added freshness of being American. The little essays, quotations, and pictures you include on your home page are my especial source of delight. I share them with friends and use them occasionally in my teaching.

Your balanced, sane, and elevated editorials we also enjoy.

Benton Harbor, Mich. FRANCES HUSTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Pincers Movement on the Home Front

The Bookshelf

The Undefeated

The story of the successful struggle of the German Lutheran Church against Nazi oppression is movingly told in UNTIL THAT DAY, by Kressmann Taylor (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.75).

Mrs. Taylor is the author of "Address Unknown," that brilliant anti-Nazi short story. In the present volume she writes a thrilling account of the German Lutherans' fight for their faith, as told to her by a young refugee pastor, Karl Hoffmann, now a minister in a small American town.

The Nazi plan for taking over the Lutheran Church was subtle and devious. First it was proposed that the church be unified. This proposal was accepted, and the church named a distinguished clergyman as Reichsbishop. At the suggestion of the Government it was agreed to have the appointment confirmed by a general election of the membership.

Then suddenly there arose a rival candidate, an obscure army chaplain, purporting to be the representative of the small group of "German Christians." As the election drew near he enjoyed all the publicity in the press and over the air, while the other candidate was unable to get any hearing. The newcomer won, according to the returns, and thereafter the Nazi net tightened rapidly.

* * *

But not without resistance. Young Hoffmann's father, veteran pastor of the Domkirche in Magdeburg, was defiant. When the new Reichsbishop ordered a thanksgiving service held in all churches in honor of his election, and S. A. men demanded that the swastika replace the church banner on the steeple, Dr. Franz Hoffmann not only objected but tried physically to prevent the substitution. Roughly handled, he nevertheless denounced in his sermon the storm troopers who sat before him in a body. At the end of the service he was arrested.

He was soon released, but that was only the beginning. For he would not submit to the pretension to substitute a man for his God. Other pastors all over the land felt the same. Having lost the machinery of church control, they organized a secret Brüderrat which they recognized as the only ecclesiastical authority. Dr. Hoffmann was arrested again and sent to a concentration camp. Released, he still refused to knuckle under. Finally he was murdered.

His son, a theological student, stood in his place, and in the funeral oration denounced his father's slayers. Friends spirited him away from the Gestapo, and he finally escaped to America.

But the fight is not over; it is just beginning. "I who have fought without weapons," he says, "know the sureness of the final victory. But I know also that the victory is God's and not ours. It is not a virtue to enter a war against pagan forces unless in our hearts loyalty to the things that are God's holds the first and only place . . . To fight for the right to show God's love to our fellows is to move with the great tide of Life that He has set in motion. And from that Love flows the only strength that cannot be conquered."

* * *

This book offers interesting testimony on one element in the German character which helped to make possible Hitler's rise: the disposition to take orders. This people, noted for their intellectual accomplishments, were wanting in intelligence. They were not, Mr. Hoffmann confesses, sufficiently capable of self-government to make their Republic work, and as a people, too ready to obey.

But many Germans, if not very quick of apprehension, were loyal and courageous in the face of brutal oppression. Dr. Hoffmann is the hero of the book. Behind him stands the noble figure of Dr. Niemöller, indomitable leader of the Christian revolt, who is still, so far as is known, in a concentration camp. And around that figure rally the German Lutherans, unconquered and unconquerable. — L. A. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Timoshenko

The tabloid London Daily Mirror suggests in a front page editorial that any Allied generalissimo for a second front should not be an American. The paper says that when British, American and Canadian troops undertake a second front, "the proper person to command it is a general with active experience in this war against the Germans."

There may be something to what the Daily Mirror says. So The Star would modestly suggest that the most brilliant officer in handling vast armies against the Germans that this war has produced is Marshal Timoshenko. What would the Daily Mirror think of Timoshenko for commander in chief? Or would it faint at the thought?—*Kansas City Star.*

The Wide Horizon

Anniversary and Opportunity

By Paul F. Huldermann

August 29 marks a centennial that nobody celebrated. On that date in 1842, British and Chinese signed the Treaty of Nanking, thus ending the Anglo-Chinese "Opium War" and initiating the period of western encroachments upon the Middle Kingdom.

Five thousand British soldiers had forced the country of four hundred and fifty millions to consent to the most humiliating conditions. China ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain. Five ports were "opened" to the British, among them Shanghai, which then entered its fabulous history as the metropolis of the Orient. China also was deprived of all rights to determine her custom rates.

Eighteen months later, Caleb Cushing, first American Minister to China, concluded a Sino-American agreement which guaranteed Americans the privileges enjoyed by the British. However, the agreement went beyond the stipulations of the Sino-British agreement when it was determined: "Citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States." Other articles of the treaty provided that the same methods would also be applied to civil cases.

Thus, the two agreements laid the groundwork for what is now commonly known as extraterritoriality.

* * *

Today Britons and Americans in China still are not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. And yet, their governments consider China an equal partner in this war. The Western nations have to rely upon China greatly to stem the Japanese tide.

All this does not make much sense. An alliance is based on a principle of "give and take." The United States has given little to China. A few planes which, indeed, did wonders. A few loans prevented worse extremes of inflation. For this the Chinese have been extremely grateful.

The democracies' record in China badly needs corrections. It needs stronger expressions of good will and actual equality than those which have been given heretofore. Most of all, it needs renunciation of extraterritoriality and special rights.

Since the founding of the Chinese Republic in 1911, the Chinese have made efforts to bring about rearrangements of previous imperialistic treaties. In Paris at the Peace Conference in 1919 and later at the Washington Conference in 1922, the Chinese made efforts to rebalance their relations with the Western nations. They had no success. In 1929, they made new suggestions only to be informed that the question had had its proper consideration.

In 1940 and 1941, both the American and the British Governments gave assurances to the Chinese National Government in Chungking that matters would be taken care of if and when conditions would warrant such a step. Or, as expressed in a letter of Secretary Hull to China's Foreign Minister, Quo Tai-chi, on the occasion of his departure from San Francisco to China, all special privileges in China would be relinquished as soon as "conditions of peace again prevail."

Not that the Chinese do not believe in these pledges. But there can be little doubt that an added demonstration of practical good will would greatly enhance Anglo-American prestige, less with the Chinese Government which has full confidence in our promises than with the man on the Chinese street.

* * *

The Chinese coolie and the Chinese farmer who fight this war and know that, up to the attack on the Solomon Islands, they had won the only land victories in the Pacific—these Chinese will be greatly strengthened in their belief in foreign assurances if a few of these would finally come true.

The Atlantic Charter which embodies a promise for freedom from foreign encroachments to all nations must and can be applied to the Orient. The third clause calls for restoration of sovereign rights where these have been taken by force. The hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Nanking offered an opportunity to apply the Charter in practice, but any date would be an appropriate occasion for Washington and London to announce immediate steps for the elimination of all special rights in China.

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Independence

By Frank L. Perrin

When some sympathetic and observing chronicler writes the history of this present eventful year, there will be recorded not alone the valor of those who offer their all on the fields of battle, in ships and in the air. There will be more recorded than the willing sacrifices of parents, wives, and children. The faithful historian will set down what may be read by all, that it may not be forgotten, the inspiring and almost epochal story of the courageous and unselfish enlistment of brave men and women in answering the call to the defense of a revolutionary movement in American politics.

It may be that to many the crusade seems impotent and impractical at a time when partisanship in politics has been "adjourned" for the duration. But the significance of the movement lies in the interesting fact that it is within, rather than between the major rival political parties. The situation in New York State indicates a purging from within rather than a stubborn determination to perpetuate Democratic or New Deal control at the price demanded. James A. Farley is too adroit a leader of the old line Democrats not to have foreseen the possibility of the schism created by the decision of the Labor Party, a natural ally, to repudiate the temporary victory won at the recent party convention in Brooklyn.

* * *

It is not an extravagant conclusion that he and those delegates who stood with him in stubbornly refusing to yield to the White House demand that its candidate for the Governorship be indorsed foresaw more than a possibility that their resistance might result, in November, in the election of the Republican nominee. If so, their action called for a courage not inspired alone by a desire for personal revenge.

In the State of Kentucky, also, and this without much blare of trumpets, another significant battle was won when Senator Albert B. (Happy) Chandler gained the nomination for a full six-year term.

It is no secret that "Happy" and his senior colleague, Senator Alben Barkley, were not always congenial bedfellows. Senator Chandler lays his first and only defeat as an office-seeker to this same veteran New Deal leader. It was when he sought the Senatorial toga six years ago. This time the Majority Leader indorsed and supported his junior colleague—but it is probable that a memory rankles in the Chandler bosom.

* * *

Some uneasiness and disappointment has been expressed because of the too general failure of the voters to repudiate the Representatives and Senators in Congress who clung too long and too tenaciously to the hope that participation in this present war might be avoided. It may be that the people generally believe the mistakes made are not irreparable, and that the program of offense and defense can best be carried on by those who have had experience in shaping effective legislation.

It is in the States, individually and as a whole, that hopeful indications of greater political independence are apparent. The people have at last become aware of the fact that nationalistic policies have gradually superseded and supplanted those rights still sacred to the States, and vital to the safety and stability of democratic government. These rights the people are determined to protect and preserve.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis....611 Olive Street
Kansas City....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle....1326 Fifth Avenue
London....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.